"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Light showers; variable winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,159. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅛c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Replying in the House of Commons yesterday to attacks by Sir Charles Dilke and Sir W. Vernon Harcourt upon the policy of the British Government in the Far East, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, declared that there was no evidence of preference having been given to foreign traders in China, and that he saw no reason for the pessimistic views entertained in some quarters relative to the struggle for concessions. Lord Salisbury left London yesterday for the holidays. The examination into the affairs of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was continued yesterday. A motion will be made in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-morrow to commit Earl De La Warr and others for contempt of court in attempting to induce Hooley to falsify his evidence. The report that Paderewski has lost the use of two fingers is denied by his agent. The Court of Appeals in Paris yesterday doubled the damages awarded to the handwriting experts in the Zola libel case.

Page 2.

After many delays the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers sailed yesterday on the Chester for Puerto Rico.

The conditions at Montauk are still far from satisfactory, and the men already there had a hard time of it in yesterday's rainstorm. It is feared the hospital accommodation will be insufficient unless a great deal of work is done in a short time.

About 500 Rough Riders from Tampa and three cavalry regiments from Georgia arrived at Jersey City en route to Montauk. In addition there were eight wounded men from Santiago. They were all well tired out and were glad to get into a cool climate again.

Page 3.

In a letter to the editor of The Voice, Gen. Shafter condemns the canteen system as demoralizing to the army.

Gerard Merrick Ives left Tampa ill with typhoid fever. He arrived here Saturday and died Tuesday at his home.

A representative of the Cuban Junta said that when peace with Spain is declared the Cubans will cease fighting.

The cruiser Yale has been turned over to the army and will carry the Eighth Illinois, nurses, and stores to Santiago.

Over a score of colored soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry entered the car of a train at Lakeland, Fla., on Monday and rescued a negro who had been arrested by a Sheriff on the charge of selling liquor.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle gave many reasons why many troops should not be taken to Montauk Point. He explained the formation of the ground, and declared that pure water could be obtained by sinking very deep wells at great expense of time and money. The place, he said, is one of only two in North America where the lockjaw bacillus thrives.

Page 5.

It was reported in Newport last night that the Herreshoffs are to build a yacht to defend the America's Cup should a challenge from England be accepted.

The controversy between the directorates of the New York Central and Harlem Railroads on the refunding of the Harlem's 7 per cent. bonds has been amicably settled.

City Attorney Weigel of New Brunswick, N. J., has decided that women may vote for a site for a new public school. The election will take place to-day, and excitement is intense.

The Freeholders of Somerset County, N. J., taking advantage of a new law, have appointed a committee to examine the tax Assessors' books of Ocean County, where many wealthy New Yorkers have legal residence.

Page 7.

The weekly Tammany newspaper of Westchester is soon to make its appearance as a daily.

Charles Frohman returned yesterday from London, where he secured many new plays, and made extensive plans for the theatrical season here and abroad.

Chairman Elliot Danforth issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to be held at Saratoga Saturday noon. This call was issued as a result of a request from Richard Croker.

Page 9.

Sarah M. Kimball of Stoneham, Mass., who holds 10,000 shares of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company, has begun suit for the return of her money.

Page 12.

Friends of Cornelius Vanderbilt say that he is constantly gaining in strength.

Kings County Grand Jurymen, investigating the killing of Eric Anderson by a car, "exonerate the deceased from any blame."

The Union County (N. J.) Freeholders, after a protracted discussion of the trolley and boulevard scheme, in which arguments for and against it were made, postponed action on the matter.

In the Centre Street Court Mrs. Lillian Klopman slapped Lawyer Brooke and tried to strangle her mother. This was during an examination in regard to the charges of perjury against Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell.

A. Percy Bennett, Acting British Consul General here, doubts if his Government will undertake the expense of trying the Britannic's officers in England on a charge of robbing the royal mails. Jago is still at large.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Thunderstorms and rain and a fall intemperature have occurred in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The temperature has also fallen in the lower Missouri Valley; it has risen slightly in the Ohio Valley.

Relatively high pressure prevails in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the South Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts, in the Rocky Mountain and lower lake regions.

Rain may be expected in the Atlantic and East Gulf States with tendencies for clearing weather and slightly higher temperature in the interior; generally fair weather elsewhere, with slowly rising temperature in the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	68	72	70
6 A. M.	67	69	72
9 A. M.	71	67	71
12 M.	70	66	72
3 P. M.	72	68	70
6 P. M.	70	66	68
9 P. M.	70	64	67
12 P. M.	69	64	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1897	71
Corresponding date for last 20 years	74

[illegible]

PEACE PROTOCOL IS AGREED UPON

Ambassador Cambon Yields to the Terms Set by the President.

SPAIN'S APPROVAL IS NEEDED

Two Days May Elapse Before the Document Is Signed.

Belief that Provision for an Armistice Is Included—Secretary Day to be Our Plenipotentiary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Day and the French Ambassador to-day agreed upon a protocol which advances, to an important degree, the negotiations between the United States and Spain for the termination of the war. This information was officially supplied to the public by the Secretary of State, who gave the following statement to the press:

"We have agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico, and it is expected this proposal will be executed."

As to the character of the protocol, it can be stated on authority that the terms are in all practical points those set out in the abstract of the President's conditions, published from the White House a week ago. From this fact it is deduced that the extra conditions or qualifications sought to be imposed by the Spanish Government were abandoned to-day, at least in part, by the French Ambassador.

This deduction is supported by the circumstances that in the early morning and before the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, which resulted in the agreement, there was a prevalent impression, based upon the utterances of public men who had talked with the President, that the Spanish answer was unsatisfactory and that it seemed possible that the negotiations might terminate suddenly.

As this situation changed so suddenly after the conference, it may be fairly assumed that the Ambassador abandoned the conditions which the President was reputed to have regarded as unsatisfactory.

Spain's Assent Necessary.

The protocol has not yet been signed. It must be submitted for the approval of the Spanish Government before the formal signatures are affixed. An evidence of the belief that this approval will not be withheld is found in the concluding clause of Secretary Day's statement: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed."

There is always the possibility, in dealing with the Spanish Government, that it may recede at the last moment from an implied agreement, but it is scarcely probable that it would be willing to involve the French Ambassador in the difficulties that would follow what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his benevolent efforts in behalf of Spain.

There must be a delay—possibly from twenty-four to forty-eight hours—before the next step can be taken and the protocol made binding upon both the United States and Spain by the attachment of the signatures of the plenipotentiaries, Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes. The protocol is long; it must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple language no less than five times before it reaches Madrid through the French Foreign Office.

This work was not begun until late this afternoon, after it had consumed the best energies of Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department and M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy, in the preparation in formal shape of two copies of the protocol, one in English and one in French. These were prepared very carefully, the idiomatic variance in the two languages necessitating the greatest caution in order that the essential character of the two copies should be preserved.

The length of the protocol imposed a great amount of labor upon the cipher clerks, or whoever is charged with the work of rendering the original into cipher, so that altogether it is apparent the consumption of time involved in purely mechanical functions will be so considerable as to make the rendition of a very early answer improbable.

Peace Pledges Desired.

It is believed that the protocol carries with it in itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that our Government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without acquiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace.

What they particularly desire is that our Government shall demand as a condition of the cessation of hostilities the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro Castle at the entrance of Havana Harbor and some such points of vantage at the other important ports in the territory soon to fall under our control.

The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retirement of the monitors from active service. They are uncomfortable craft to live in and afford the men little opportunity for general training.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary Day the Only Member Whose Appointment Is Settled—Mr. Woodford and Mr. Eustis Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The peace negotiations are now believed to be advanced to a point where the President has felt warranted in turning his attention to the selection of the Commissioners to be charged by the United States with the drafting of a treaty of peace. So far as can be gathered but one name has been positively determined upon, namely, that of Secretary Day, who will head the commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward.

Mr. Woodford, our last Minister to Spain, has been so mentioned, though as he is credited with entertaining a desire to be [illegible] er not always being welcome as a Minister resident, particularly where he has been party to forcing an obnoxious peace upon the country to which he is to be accredited.

One of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy is that of Mr. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France, whose stanch Americanism, combined with diplomatic knowledge and legal ability, are urged as fitting him especially for appointment as Peace Commissioner.

The fact that Mr. Eustis is a Democrat would not militate against his chances, as it is presumed the President would rather prefer to make the commission non-partisan.

MADRID NEWSPAPER VIEWS.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The Imparcial to-day says in regard to the political situation: "The political and military personages who have conferred with Señor Sagasta are generally of the opinion that a new Cabinet should negotiate peace. Señor Sagasta, having declared war, would find difficulties in negotiating peace."

Continuing, the Imparcial announces that it favors changes in the Cabinet, and demands that the Cortes be summoned, and that the suspension of the Constitution be ended, in order that the press may freely express public opinion.

The Tiempo, Conservative, remarks: "Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine Islands should not be abandoned, and American exactions should be resisted. But, if a surrender is deemed necessary, it should be so done as not to deprive the country of liberty of action in the future."

The Ministerial Globe expresses the opinion that the Cortes should be summoned immediately, "to approve so grave a departure as contained in the peace negotiations."

CAMBON NOTIFIES MADRID.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—El Heraldo says that Duke Almodova de Rio, the Foreign Minister, has received from Washington a dispatch, forwarded through Paris, in which M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Washington, announces that he has handed Spain's note to President McKinley.

"M. Cambon," says El Heraldo, "gives the impression that President McKinley, under reserve and subject to the opinion of his Council and Secretaries, accepts the contents of the note, to which Madrid will not have a reply before Thursday. The Ministers believe that orders will already have been issued suspending hostilities in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines."

THE VATICAN'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Efforts to Safeguard Clerical Interests in Territory to be Ceded to the United States.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The Tribuna says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Mgr. Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavoring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps, telegraphing to-day from the Spanish capital, says:

"The Papal Nuncio has had a long conference with Premier Sagasta, in behalf of the religious orders in the Philippine Islands. Señor Sagasta replied that the Vatican had nothing to fear while the islands remained under the sovereignty of Spain, but he could not answer for the treatment of the religious orders in the territories occupied by the natives or Americans, and could not give any engagements for the future, as the fate of those communities depended on the outcome of the peace negotiations and the decisions of the commission which would be appointed to deal with the régime of the archipelago."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The fate of the religious orders in the Philippines excites much interest; because it is believed that both the Americans and the natives will insist upon, if not the expulsion of the orders, certainly a curtailment of their influence and a disestablishment of their property. Though it is admitted that some such reforms are needed, the Government is bound to approach the subject cautiously, in order to avoid offending the Vatican and playing into the hands of the Ultramontanes and Carlists."

America Will Not Discuss Religion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A point which has caused a great deal of bother in the peace negotiations is a religious one. It is impossible to get officials and authorities to discuss this point. A few will cautiously admit that it exists, but will go no further. Spain, in some way, is endeavoring to do something to protect the rights of the Church. The United States replies that the Church wil have exactly the same protection as it has in this country, and that there is no need of mentioning the matter at all. It is, furthermore, suggested that Spain remove some of the Church property. This is objected to. It is the policy of this country to keep all religious phases in the background, and the Administration does not want to discuss the matter.

TERMS RIGIDLY FIXED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions was so equivocal that President McKinley determined to compel assent to a protocol fixing definite terms; and the answer given to M. Cambon practically amounted to an ultimatum. It is understood that, unless the protocol is signed immediately all negotiations will be suspended and the war vigorously continued. The United States will not abate its terms by an iota."

CHICAGO JUBILEE ABANDONED.

Plans for the Peace Carnival Reach a Sudden End.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Unless the Executive Committee of the General Carnival and Peace Jubilee Organization shall do the unexpected when it meets to-morrow at the Union League Club, the Autumnal carnival, first suggested by the Chicago Commercial Association, for the period beginning Oct. 8 and ending Oct. 15, will be definitely abandoned and National celebration of the declaration of peace will be postponed until the spring of 1899.

The Executive Committee men are expected to take this action for three reasons—the shortness of the time for preparation, the uncertainty as to the time when peace shall finally end the war, and the probable [illegible] peace jubilee come up to the general plans outlined to the Nation.

The real reason, however, is that too much politics has been injected into the scheme to make it a success, and the principal promoters prefer to give up the enterprise untried rather than take the chances of a fizzle.

CARLIST RISING NEXT WEEK?

Carlos Will Enter Spain Monday or Tuesday, and His Adherents Have 180,000 Rifles, It Is Said.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—An exceedingly doubtful story is published by the Soir of this city in a dispatch from Barcelona, which says that at a recent meeting of the Carlist leaders, it was decided to immediately take action, and that orders were issued for the Carlists to assemble.

It is further said to be reported that Don Carlos personally enters Spain on Monday or Tuesday next, and that in the meanwhile 180,000 rifles and quantities of ammunition have reached the Carlists.

SAYS AGITATION IS SUSPENDED.

No Rising Likely Till War Is Over, According to Madrid Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"The Carlist agitation seems suspended for the moment, and the best authorities are convinced that there will be no rising until peace is concluded."

Lord Ashburnham, the English agent of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, declares that he has received no communication from his chief regarding a rising, nor does he believe that Mr. Rafael De La Cortina, the representative of Don Carlos in New York, has received any. Lord Ashburnham says:

"The party is organized, as it has been for years, to rise if ordered, but not otherwise, and the party discipline is perfect."

Preparing for Cuban Elections.

KEY WEST, Aug. 10.—Senor Mendez Capote of the Cuban Provisional Government accompanied by Senor Portillo, his attaché, and Senor Gonzales Lunusa, of the Junta, arrived here this afternoon on the Mascotte. He comes from Washington with authority from the Navy Department to proceed to Cuba on an American warship as soon as possible, in order to confer with the other leaders at the seat of the Cuban Provisional Government on the coming elections and other political questions coincident with the restoration of peace.

GARCIA BESIEGING HOLGUIN.

Cuban General Has Called Upon the Garrison to Surrender—Gibara Occupied by Insurgents.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—Lieut. Col. Jane of Gen. Calixto Garcia's staff has just arrived from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara, on the north coast of the Province of Santiago de Cuba, by Gen. Garcia's troops.

Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left 1,000 sick and wounded, who are being taken care of by the Cuban commander.

Gen. Garcia, with 8,000 troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish General Luque, whose surrender has been demanded.

"GUNNERY NEVER EQUALED."

English Correspondent's Tribute to American Marksmanship in the Battle of July 3.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph to-day contains a graphic description of the naval battle at Santiago from its special correspondent at Siboney, under date of July 4, in which the writer presents "some considerations showing the terrible potency with which the United States ships and crews disposed of their enemy, the feebleness of the Spanish defense, and the lessons which other navies can draw from the results of the battle." The correspondent says:

"The Spaniards, no doubt, were hopelessly outmatched, but the damage, personal and material, that they inflicted on their opponents was so small in proportion to the weapons at their command that I am convinced had the conditions been reversed, the American sailors would still have won, though, of course, at an immensely increased cost.

"The battle also proves that it is useless, or worse than useless, because it gives a false security, to have modern ships and modern guns unless the men who are to work them are thoroughly trained in their use. In the Spanish Navy such a thing as target practice was rarely heard of, and the gunners were only indifferently and infrequently drilled. In the American Navy, on the other hand, target practice and thorough drill were incessant. The result was that when the day of battle came the American gunners were able to give an exhibition of marksmanship in sea gunnery that has never been equaled in the world, and which the sailors of no other navy, not excepting even the almost overtrained gun Captains of the French Navy, can hope to excel, or even to equal. Training and training alone, is the essential. European races are nearly all equally courageous, and all are equally well armed, but victory must rest with that military organization which best prepares its men during the time of peace.

"So far the lessons of the naval portion of the American war are:

"That fast battleships are everything.

"Have big batteries on board.

"Teach the men to shoot well.

"As for personnel, the Anglo-Saxon can beat anything that floats.

"The battleship is, and must be, the great arbiter in naval warfare. Protected or partly protected cruisers will be helpless except against their own class, and then victory will go to the ship that keeps up the most rapid and most accurate fire. The ship with the heaviest battery stands the best chance of success, other things being equal; and it is to be regretted that our own naval authorities do not arm our ships as heavily as some of our neighbors in proportion to their tonnage. We devote, no doubt, increased space to coal and reserve ammunition; but, as Lord Charles Beresford says, 'It's no use having tons of ammunition on board if you haven't guns to shoot it quickly enough at your enemy whenever he appears.'"

Strict Censorship in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Government censor has prohibited the transmission to any point of unofficial dispatches as to the condition of affairs in Havana. The same restriction is placed upon the receipt of such dispatches, whether from newspaper [illegible]

AGUINALDO MAY GIVE UP

Sees that His Power Among the Filipinos Is Weakening and Prepares for Flight.

AMERICAN VALOR AT MALATE

Field Hospital Worked Splendidly Under a Galling Fire—Gen. Greene Thanks the Troops—Spaniards Used Brass-Covered Bullets.

CAVITE, Manila Bay, Aug. 3.—The Americans are disgusted with the conduct of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, whose power is weakening, owing to the fact that the Filipinos are realizing the unsubstantiality of his promises.

Two insurgent steamers are now in Manila Bay, provisioning, in order to insure Aguinaldo's escape, if necessary.

The American field hospital worked splendidly under a galling fire, at the battle of Malate, and the remarkable courage and steadiness of all ranks, regulars and volunteers, caused Gen. Greene to officially thank the troops.

The Spaniards used Mausers and Remingtons, with brass-coated bullets.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Gen. Merritt will defer his final movement until the arrival of the Monadnock at Manila Bay. As he cannot rely on the insurgents, he wishes to have troops enough to police the city, for it is feared there will be trouble with Aguinaldo.

"Father McKinnon, Chaplain of the First California Regiment, narrowly escaped being struck by a Spanish shell when riding to meet the Archbishop of Manila, with a view of persuading him of the hopelessness of further resistance."

MADRID, Aug. 10.—The Government denies that the Spaniards attacked the American camp near Manila on the night of July 31.

LONDON PRESS ON THE FIGHT.

Neutrality of Filipinos Regarded as Ominous of Future Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The afternoon papers comment upon the battle of Malate as being a repetition of the now familiar story, "the Spaniards, brave and incompetent, firing wildly and attacking too late, and the Americans brave, cool, and skillful, notwithstanding that their operations were conducted in the midst of a tropical monsoon."

The papers also refer to the "ominous neutrality of the Filipinos" as being evidence of trouble in store for the Americans.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Said to Have Offered to Help the Insurgents Should This Country Abandon the Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A delegation from the Philippine Junta has informed United States Consul Wildman here that certain officers of the Japanese cruisers Matsushima and Takasago, which have since gone from Manila, had a conference with the Junta last Saturday, in the course of which they asserted that they were authorized by the Japanese Government to offer to supply Gen. Aguinaldo with arms and ammunition gratis in the event of America abandoning the Philippines, and the insurgents wishing to fight for independence.

"The Junta did not reply to the offer, and the Japanese will repeat it to Gen. Aguinaldo on their arrival at Manila."

GERMAN MEDDLING AT MANILA.

Again Asserted that They Are Helping the Spaniards—Alleged Warning by Dewey.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10.—A Manila letter, dated July 15, brought here by the Empress of Japan to-day is as follows:

"There is great friction here between Americans and Germans. The latter are helping the Spaniards in the most open manner. Dewey has told them that if this continues there will be war between the two nations. This is a fact, as the English and German Consuls were discussing it openly in the English Club only last night.

"We have come to the conclusion that the Germans do not want to help Spain, as they cannot afford to. They have not a sufficiently strong navy. They wish merely to obtain a few pickings after it is all over here.

"One would think by the large fleet that Germany has in Manila Bay at present that its interests here must be very great. This, however, is not so, as the total German and French trade here numbers no more than 2 per cent., against Great Britain's 80 per cent., so it is not for that they have so many vessels here.

"Spaniards looked upon them at the beginning as their deliverers, but their opinion is changing, and Germany is now not very popular at this place. At one time Germans could pass through the Spanish lines where English were refused."

MORE MEN FOR MERRITT.

Seven Thousand to Leave San Francisco as Soon as Transportation Can Be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Merritt's force in the Philippines is to be increased by 7,000 troops now at San Francisco, who will be sent as soon as transportation can be obtained.

Secretary Alger said to-day that 2,000 troops would sail at once. The department has not sufficient transports at hand to convey the remaining 5,000 at present, but the Secretary says with those already arrived and on the sea, together with the 2,000 who are to leave San Francisco at once, Gen. Merritt will have a force of 18,000, and there will be no hurry for the embarkation of the remaining troops.

The department has had an offer of two ships to transport the troops, but considered the price asked excessive, and it is probable the return of the transports that first went to Manila will be awaited.

The Secretary to-day cabled Gen. Merritt asking him when it was expected the transports would return to San Francisco; and if they are likely to reach that point within three weeks their return will be awaited, as it will take at least that length of time to get new transports in readiness to carry troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—It was given out at army headquarters to-day that the [illegible] on next Tuesday. Brig. Gen. King and recruits for the various regiments already at Manila or on the way will make up the complement.

The Scandia with the Seventh California will sail not earlier than next Thursday.

The transport Alliance will arrive here to-morrow. The transports City of Sydney and Australia are due here the early part of next week from Manila.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

He Rejoices that In the Hour of Danger There Is No South, No North, but One United Country.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Congressman Livingston of Georgia has received the following letter from Admiral Dewey:

"Flagship Olympia, off Cavite, Philippine Islands, June 17.

"My Dear Sir: I have just learned from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the House of Representatives of the resolutions extending to me the thanks of Congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1.

"I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of that resolution, bringing as it does the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude, and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me that greatest distinction.

"It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermonter, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the North, but one from the far South. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no South, no North, but one united country. May we never hear of sectionalism again! There are no lines drawn in the navy. I need not say it may interest you to know that my Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment.

"Again thanking you most cordially, I remain, very gratefully and sincerely,

"GEORGE DEWEY.

"To the Hon L. F. Livingston, House of Representatives."

MUTINY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Volunteers Who Would Not Drill Arrested and Marched Up and Down Camp for Hours.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Company M, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of recruits for Companies C and D, now at Manila, has broken out in open mutiny.

After the noon meal forty-five men of the full quota of sixty-two informed the acting commander, Sergt. Shaw, that they would not drill on the scant fare furnished them. Sergt. Shaw reported to Lieut. Col. Barnett, who promptly ordered all the malcontents under arrest. Up and down the camp they were marched for three hours.

They have been stripped of their arms and are guarded on all sides by sentinels from the other companies. A court-martial will probably be held.

POPE LEO TAKEN ILL.

Contracted a Chill, and Is Said to be Extremely Weak—All Audiences Suspended.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the Pope has contracted a chill. On the advice of his physician, Dr. Lapponi, who recommends rest, his Holiness has suspended all audiences.

The Osservatore Romano declares that there is no cause for anxiety, but rumors are current that the Pope is suffering from extreme physical weakness, and that all business is practically left to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

TWO TO BE REAR ADMIRALS.

Sampson, Schley, Clark, and Wainwright Are to be Recommended to Congress for Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The President has determined to recommend to Congress that Acting Rear Admiral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a Rear Admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Capt. Clark of the Oregon will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the Captain's grade, and Lieut. Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

CHICAGO RUNAWAY STOPPED.

Fatal Accident Probably Averted by Charles Young's Quick Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The life of John Almendinger, a member of a wealthy North Side family, was probably saved last night by the courageous action of Charles Young, son of former Alderman Young.

Mr. Almendinger lives at 440 Oak Street. He was riding in a buggy last evening, when his horse took fright at Pine Grove and Addison Avenues. The driver lost control of the horse, and the animal was running swiftly down the street when it was noticed by Young. The latter is an athlete and an old football player. He ran into the street, and, as the horse dashed by him, he seized the bridle rein.

The young man was jerked from his feet and dragged several hundred feet by the horse before he was able to bring it to a stop. He was somewhat bruised by his experience. Mr. Almendinger was thrown out, but not seriously hurt.

CHICAGO PUBLISHER FAILS.

Alfred C. Clark Files a Petition for Voluntary Bankruptcy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Alfred C. Clark, President of the Alfred C. Clark Publishing Company, 185 Dearborn Street, filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court this morning, scheduling liabilities of about $55,000.

Nearly all the amounts are due on notes given by the insolvent man several years ago. The failure is of a personal nature, and will not affect the firm with which Mr. Clark is connected.

The largest creditors are Daniel H. Tolman and John T. Dale, who hold notes amounting to $10,000 and $20,000, respectively.

Among the assets are included $7,000 worth of stock of the Christian Endeavor Company and notes against the same company amounting to $1,132.58. The total assets approximate $10,000.

Daily $1.00 Seashore Excursions
Aug. 11th to Sept. 10th, via Pennsylvania Railroad, to Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Special trains leave 23d St. 7:50, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 8:00, Brooklyn 7:45 A. M., and returning, leave Point Pleasant 6:35 P. M. same day. Rate from New York, $1.00; [illegible]

TROOP C CHASES SPANIARDS

Brooklyn's Pride Follows Four Miles in Hot Pursuit of Fleeing Foes Near Coamo.

CHECKED AT LAST BY BATTERY

Troopers Return the Fire and Hold Their Position Without Receiving Damage Until Reinforcements Come Up.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

COAMO, Puerto Rico, Aug. 10.—Troop C of New York pursued the party of fleeing Spanish engineers, after the capture of Coamo yesterday, a distance of four miles along the road to Aibonito. The Americans were checked at the Guyon River, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge, and were shelled from a Spanish battery on the crest of Asoniante Mountain.

The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the position. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers came to their support.

To-day Gen. Wilson's column is resting, repairing the bridge, and reconnoitring the enemy's position. There are formidable gorges on either side, and the Spanish works are on the crests of mountains commanding the road. The Spaniards have several guns mounted, among them two machine guns sent back into the country from the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, at San Juan. These positions will be difficult to flank. All the men wounded in yesterday's fighting will recover.

When Brooklyn heard of Troop C's gallantry in the field, "I told you so" was the general comment. The troop is idolized in Brooklyn, and whatever may have been the case with other organizations, the popular faith in Troop C has never for a moment wavered. There was an additional cause for congratulation among Brooklynites, and that was that Troop C is one of the youngest organizations in the field. It is so young that it has hardly any history, and the fact that it has borne itself under fire like a veteran organization is more pleasing than would have been the case with an old regiment from which such things might be expected.

Troop C was organized two years ago. Within a few months it appeared at the military carnival in Madison Square Garden, and although its opportunities for development had been so slight it acquitted itself with great credit. In the Spring of 1897 it gave an exhibition at the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, and the general verdict was that the proficiency of the new troopers was surprising, especially in rough riding. Since then its popularity in Brooklyn has been great. It went into camp for the first time last Summer, and early in the Winter found itself with full ranks and a long waiting list. There was considerable talk before the war began of making the troop a squadron, and when it comes back from the front this is likely to take definite form. Its armory is the one formerly used by the Fourteenth Regiment, which is wretchedly inadequate. When the troop returns with the prestige acquired in the field, the gratitude of the citizens of Brooklyn will undoubtedly result in the granting of Troop C's dearest wish, a new armory.

The irresolution and confusion among many of the National Guard organizations when the call for volunteers came are still remembered. Troop C was one of the shining exceptions. While many of the regiments were refusing to volunteer unless they could be assured that their organization would be maintained, Troop C volunteered unconditionally to a man. No one asked whether the organization would be maintained or not, though the troopers are as devoted to their organization as any regiment in New York. They begged to be allowed to go to the front, and declared that sooner than stay at home they would consent to be split up and sent into regular army regiments.

At Camp Black Troop C was at once assigned to guard duty and performed its work so efficiently as to excite a rumor that its good work might result in defeating the troop's wish of seeing active service for a time, there being few other organizations which could be relied on to do such effective duty in this line. The troop did, however, receive orders to go to Camp Alger, and received a tremendous ovation when it marched through the streets of Brooklyn.

A new troop has been raised, known as Troop C C, in the absence of the troop, and this new organization occupies its armory. It is under the command of Capt. L. B. Smith, who was a Lieutenant in Troop C. When the troop returns the two may unite to form a squadron.

MACIAS ANNOUNCES A DEFEAT.

Spanish Government Is Informed that the Village of Coamo Had to be Abandoned.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—An official dispatch received here from San Juan de Puerto Rico says:

"American forces returning from Guayamo attacked the heights of Guamani. A guerrilla force under Major Cervera kept up a continuous fire for an hour and held the position, the enemy's attack being ultimately repulsed. We suffered no loss. The enemy's losses are not known.

"The village of Coamo has been attacked by a largely superior force, and had to be abandoned. Our troops are retreating.

"MACIAS."

FOE FOUGHT PERFUNCTORILY.

Apparently the Spaniards Were Not at All Reluctant to Give Up Coamo.

PONCE, Aug. 10.—There is much surprise that the enemy at Coamo did no more damage than to wound six of the United States soldiers. They had all the advantage at first sight, but they fought perfunctorily and were not sorry to surrender the town, the houses of which were closed.

When the American troops entered they found the streets deserted. Gen. Miles says that the place is not interesting in a military way, but other officers prize the plan of cutting off the retreat of the enemy. The peaceful march notion has been given up.

FIFTH ILLINOIS DISEMBARKS.

Once More the Unlucky Regiment Fails to Get to the Front.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 10.—After going aboard the transport Obdam this evening, Col. Culver, commanding the Fifth Illinois Regiment, received orders to disembark his men and wait further orders.

To-night the troops are camped about the [illegible] mains intact, but she may be ordered to discharge it at any moment. There is at least a ton of mail at the Post Office to be sent to Puerto Rico on the Obdam. It is not thought that the Fifth Illinois Regiment will embark for Puerto Rico, though Col. Culver is waiting orders to return to the transport, and is holding his men in readiness.

One of the causes assigned for the delay is the strike of the Obdam's engineers for their pay. The engineers are mostly foreigners, and are not enlisted men.

It was stated to-night that orders were sent to the Virginia Capes to-day to signal the transport Alamo, with Gen. Fred D. Grant and six companies of the First Kentucky Regiment on board, to turn back, but it is thought the steamer passed out before the orders were received, as she sailed at daybreak.

ENGINEERS OFF TO JOIN MILES.

They Sailed on the Chester for Puerto Rico Yesterday Morning.

The transport Chester, with the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers on board, sailed early yesterday morning for Puerto Rico. The Chester had been anchored in the Upper Bay since last Friday, and the engineers have had a very uncomfortable time on board. The delay in the vessel's sailing was caused by the Chester's not being ready for the troops, and the men on board have been inconvenienced by gangs of mechanics who have been trying to get the vessel in shape as fast as possible. The engineers were so anxious to get to the front that they went on board before the Chester had been completely fitted. They were afraid peace negotiations would stop their going.

A story was published yesterday that the Chester was an old hulk, and that her engines could not be made to work. Chief Engineer Bain was quoted as saying that the cylinders had been patched up and were very inefficient. While the story was being printed the Chester was on her way to sea.

In addition to the engineers, who are in command of Col. Griffin, there are on the Chester Major George W. Hobbs, whose special duty will be to arrange for the registration of the men in the field, and John Palmer, Jr., who acts as Major Hobbs's clerk.

INVASION BY SYNDICATES.

Tide of Adventurous Wealth, Temporarily Turned from Cuba, Sets Toward Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The tide of adventurous wealth has already set in toward Puerto Rico and is expected in due time to proceed to Cuba and the Philippines.

No sooner had the war fever commenced to abate than the commercial spirit, which at the outset continuously opposed the war, commenced to organized plans to enjoy the fruits of territorial aggrandizement. Judging from what already has developed, the new colonial possessions will be a veritable commercial Klondike. Everything will be syndicate if present appearances count for anything.

Secretary Alger has had a career in developing nature's resources that has brought him immense wealth. Associated with him in the land companies of Michigan was Col. Hecker, who is now in the War Department, engaged in the business of purchasing transports for the Government or negotiating with the owners. Gen. Shafter, who was sent to Cuba with the army of invasion, is Secretary Alger's partner, or was recently, in the development of Western mines and timber lands, and is reputed to be a millionaire.

There is a story that Gen. Miles wanted to go to Cuba at the outset, and the President gave directions through the War Department that the commanding General should use his own judgment about going. Gen. Miles, it is said, claims he never received this word. This is one of the numerous causes of friction between Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. When Gen. Miles made known to the President that he had never received the word, he was directed to go forthwith to Santiago and to take charge of the campaign.

It is alleged by some of Secretary Alger's critics that he wanted Shafter to be the real hero so that public opinion would force the latter's appointment as military governor of Cuba and thus give a syndicate from Michigan, of whom Senator McMillan is one, and the names of the others may be guessed, a monopoly of all franchises.

McMillan has recently made an agreement with Alger not to be a candidate again for Senator, and will give his aid to Alger. Recently a Michigan man, now in Washington, who is familiar with electrical railroads, was taken into the confidence of the Michigan boomers and offered a berth to manage that particular feature of the development of the island resources by the Michigan syndicate. Gen. Duffield, who for many years has been counsel for Secretary Alger, was given a Brigadier Generalship and sent down to be one of Gen. Shafter's right-hand men.

Conditions in Cuba have temporarily checked the spirit of commercial invasion, and the tide is setting toward Puerto Rico. No fewer than a dozen commercial agents, representing as many different syndicates, are either on the island or headed in that direction, armed with the proper military passports and proceeding under various disguises. It is said a well-known Pittsburg banker has joined Chris Magee and others in sending a representative to the island to investigate its resources. Half a dozen syndicates in New York have sent representatives.

In Washington object lessons are given almost daily of the plans for gathering in the resources of the new territory. Senator Elkins, who is a prince of promoters; John J. McCook of New York, who spends most of his time with the Senator, and who has had an interest in the Cuban war since before it began; Mark Hanna, and a group of kindred commercial spirits, are among the familiar names mentioned in connection with the plan to develop the islands.

Senator Proctor of Vermont and Myron M. Parker, a noted real estate agent of Washington, and member of the National Republican Committee from the District of Columbia, foresaw the advantage commercially in Cuba even before the war began. They made a trip down there to satisfy themselves by personal observation, and came back very much elated, telling stories almost as fabulous as those carried back to Spain by the men of Columbus's fleet.

GEN. SHAFTER COMING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A department of the army to be known as the Department of Santiago was erected to-night. Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton is assigned to its command. Brig. Gen. Wood will continue in command of Santiago City. Gen. Shafter returns to this country with the Fifth Army Corps. He will be in command until he departs.

The entire Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Shafter, has been ordered to the United States, and Gen. Shafter will return with it. No part of the troops constituting the Fifth Corps will be kept in Cuba. The orders issued to Shafter and Lawton with reference to the new department, direct them to agree as to the time when the command shall be changed.

To the command of Gen. Lawton will be assigned two brigades of infantry, which will constitute the permanent garrison of Santiago City and Province. Of these brigades five regiments have been selected. They are the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Immunes, commanded, respectively, by Cols. Riche, Hood, Ray, and Sargent, and the Eighth Illinois, colored, commanded by Col. Marshall. It is not unlikely that the Sixty-ninth New York, commanded by Col. Duffy, now at Fernandina, Fla., may be selected as the sixth regiment, but no decision has been reached yet by the War Department officials. Col. Duffy has tendered the services of his regiment.

LIFE SAVED BY A BEER KEG.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Aug. 10.—In a quarrel to-day between John Markafeller, a hostler employed at Adam Zink's hotel on Paterson Plank Road, and Peter Mathias, a blacksmith, Marksfeller was knocked down the stoop of the hotel, where he was standing, over a pile of beer kegs and into the roadbed. He rolled directly in front of a street roller which the trolley company had at work upon the road. His life was saved by one of the beer kegs, which also rolled into the road and in front of the roller. The keg struck the roller before the roller could reach the man, and this enabled the driver to bring the roller to a sudden stop, as the keg acted as a chock.

The stoppage, however, was not in time to allow Marksfeller altogether to escape, as the roller had gone upon his right hand. The bones were so badly crushed that the hand will probably have to be amputated. This evening Marksfeller, who is an old [illegible]

MR. M'INTYRE DENIES IT

Chaplain of the Oregon Declares He Made No Accusations Against Evans, Schley, and Sampson.

HIS AUDITORS CONTRADICT HIM

Witnesses Insist He Charged "Fighting Bob" with Cowardice and the Acting Admiral with Falsehood.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Chaplain J. P. McIntyre of the battleship Oregon, who is alleged to have made sensational charges against Admiral Sampson and Capt. Evans during the course of his lecture on the battle of Santiago in this city Monday night, has received a score of telegrams during the last twenty-four hours asking if the statements attributed to him are true. In an interview to-day he said:

"I did not say the things that the papers say I did. I would have been more than a fool to have done so, since I would then have been subject to an inquiry from the Navy Department, if not, indeed, to court-martial.

"Several papers quote me as saying that when the Spanish ships ran out of the harbor the Iowa was within three miles of them, and the Oregon about five miles; that the Oregon moved up to the front like a shot; that, as she tore up to the Spanish fleet, she met the Iowa moving to the rear, and that 'Fighting Bob' took her to the rear and there kept her through the battle.

"What I did say was that the Oregon, unquestionably the finest and best fighting ship in Sampson's fleet, rushed into the fight, and that in pursuit of the flying Spanish vessels, she met the Iowa, under Evans, going to the rear. The Iowa, like every other ship, was acting under Commodore Schley's orders during the fight. I have no reason to believe anything else than that she was going to the rear under orders, possibly to guard the ships already captured or foundered, possibly to take off prisoners, possibly to assist the Gloucester in her fight with the two torpedo boats, the Pluton and the Furor. All I know is that I met the Iowa going back and that is all I said in my lecture.

"As for saying Sampson purposely reported to the department at Washington that his ship, the New York, was within the four-mile or signal line of the Cristobal Colon when she pulled down her flag; as for saying that Sampson so reported in order that, under the rules of the navy, he might come in for a share of prize money, amounting to $10,000, I did not say it. I did say that I was looking through my glasses when the Colon surrendered, and that it did not seem to me that Sampson's ship was within the four-mile limit. However, she may have been; I may have been mistaken. Sampson knows better than I do what his distance from the foundering Colon was.

"It is also absurdly reported that I said Schley in the Brooklyn withdrew to a distance of five miles or more from the Colon during the chase in order to escape possible injury, and that his action was cowardly. The Brooklyn is not a battleship, such as the Oregon is; there was greater danger to her from the Colon's shells than there was to the Oregon. In fact, she already had a great hole in her bow when she moved out. It was neither the part of bravery nor the part of good seamanship or patriotism to further engage her needlessly.

"I am sorry I stopped over in Denver to deliver my lecture; I should have gone on about my business. Now that the false reports have been spread about what I said I am doubly sorry. Not that I fear any evil consequences to myself, for I fear none. The department at Washington may ask me for a statement of what I said, but as soon as I make the statement the matter will be dropped."

Chaplain McIntyre's version of what he said does not agree with that of his auditors. Alderman Golder, who was present, testifies that he was thoroughly disgusted with the affair.

"To me it was an insult for him to say what he did about Evans," said Mr. Golder. "He never referred to him without an accompaniment of innuendo and a sarcastic inquiry: 'Where was "Fighting Bob" all this time?' As for Schley, he never mentioned him in any other manner than that in which he did Evans."

Henry Courier of Greely, Col., said:

"I attended the lecture. I did not like the way in which the Chaplain insinuated that Evans was a coward, nor the motive which he attributed to Sampson. From the lecture one could not help drawing the inference that Evans had acted as a coward in the fight, and that Sampson falsified his report in order to gain his share of prize money. Certainly, I see no room for question of how the lecture sounded."

Rod King, secretary to Gov. Adams, who occupies a seat at the same table with Mr. McIntyre at the American House, declares that the "Fighting Preacher's" remarks about Sampson, Evans, and Schley during meal hours are much more severe than that he is charged with using during the lecture.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—S. W. De Witt, United States Assistant District Attorney of Washington, D. C., is in this city. Mr. De Witt was present at the address of Chaplain McIntyre of the Oregon, and speaking of it said to-day:

"I read the account of the address in the papers, and wish to state that every word of it is true, and there is even more to be said about the address. It was simply disgraceful. I went there to hear something about the battle, and I left the church in disgust. Mr. McIntyre spoke of Evans in most insulting terms, and was scarcely less virulent in his remarks about Sampson. By innuendo and his manner he suggested much more than was stated."

Chaplain McIntyre, in his address before the Young Men's Christian Association in Denver last Monday evening, is quoted as using the following language:

"We lay three miles from the Santiago Bay, through which the Spanish vessels came, 'Fighting Bob' and his Iowa were inside of us a mile, two miles from the mouth. Capt. Clark gave the command immediately to close in, and the Oregon steamed straight for the Spaniards. We passed 'Fighting Bob' going the other way.

"We closed to within a mile of the enemy, and at one time were within three-quarters of a mile of them. The Texas, Indiana, Gloucester, and several other boats were far in the rear, toward the east, and the Spanish fleet was making away as rapidly as it could toward the west. The Brooklyn and the Oregon were the only two vessels in the chase.

"Think of it! Two vessels chasing four, and all six of the latest and most improved modern type. The Brooklyn was behind the Oregon, and a shell from one of the Spanish vessels passed over us and struck her in the nose. In a twinkling the four forward compartments filled with water, and she was reduced from a twenty-two-knot boat to a slower one than the Oregon. That left the Oregon alone, chasing three vessels. When the Spaniard gave up the fight and tore down her flag, the fight was won.

"At this time I looked back. In the dim distance could be seen a faint smudge of smoke. It marked where Sampson, the Texas, the Indiana, and 'Fighting Bob' were lying, ten miles away. They were all together, and in order to declare himself on the prize money Admiral Sampson had to also declare all the other vessels in, and that diminished the pro rata.

"Sampson wrote a report of the battle and reported himself within four miles of the Cristobal Colon when she hauled down her flag. He did that to get his share of prize money, for the ship must be within four miles to share in the prize money. So Sampson will get $10,000 of prize money and Capt. Clark, who fought the Oregon as never man fought ship before, will get only $500, and you and every one of you in this building to-night, who had just as much to do with the battle as Sampson did, will not get a cent."

CHAPLAIN HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Alabama Clergyman Reproached for Abandoning His Regiment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Robert D. Wear, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this city, and former Chaplain of the Fifth United States Immune Volunteers, who resigned his commission at Savannah, Ga., Monday afternoon upon the eve of the departure of his command for Cuba, was hanged in effigy last night.

He arrived home about 6 o'clock, and public [illegible] hours after midnight. At that time policemen found hanging to a lamp post in front of the Court House a stuffed figure clad in officer's regimentals. Pulling it down they saw a placard on the breast, reading: "Rev. R. D. Wear, Chaplain Fifth Regiment, Immune Volunteers." It is believed the figure was prepared in a local armory.

Dr. Wear has been at home all day, prostrated with the realization of the consequences of his act.

PASTOR REBUKES CAPT. EVANS.

Dr. L. Woolsey Bacon, in Open Letter, Accuses Him of Boasting and Objects to His Profanity.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon has given out the following open letter to Capt. Robley D. Evans:

To Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.:

Sir: In common with a multitude of your fellow-citizens, I have read with attention and interest your letter of July 23, addressed to the public through a Pennsylvania newspaper. It was occasioned by the contrast drawn by that paper between the reverent religious thanksgiving of Capt. Philip of the Texas and your own notorious habit of profane swearing. Your reply consists partly in covert disparaging reflections on your brother officer, and partly in extolling your own superior virtue. It would be hardly respectful to you if your public manifesto should be let pass without public notice.

You justly say that the approval of Capt. Philip's brief word of faith and thanksgiving to God is "a matter of taste," implying that in your opinion it was in bad taste—although oddly enough, it happened that you were just going to do the same thing on your own ship, if you had not been interrupted. On this question of taste, I think you will find the mind of the American public, to which you appeal, to be distinctly made up. Considered as the simple, spontaneous act of a sincere believer in God, uttered at that thrilling moment, the word of Capt. Philip seems to us full of a noble and beautiful dignity; it gives him a place in our hearts beside Foote and Farragut, not to mention equally illustrious names among the living.

If the case had been different, if it had been a notorious foul-mouthed blasphemer writing to the newspapers afterward to advertise the public of the exuberant piety of "every drop of his blood," and of the act of worship that he would have rendered if he had not been interrupted, our judgment on the question of taste would have varied accordingly.

On one point you will have the cordial agreement of all your fellow-citizens. When you claim that the best expression of faith in God is found in acts of duty and humanity, you utter one of the universally accepted commonplaces of Christianity. It is pleasant to find you so orthodox on this point. But when it comes to using this principle as an apology for your dirty habit of profane swearing, your logic fails you. You recount your exploits in succoring the wounded and drowning, and tell us of the tremendous fighting you were just going to do, when the Spanish ship turned out to be an Austrian, and you seem to reason thus: "I, Evans, am pre-eminent for courage and patriotic devotion to duty, and for generosity and humanity in the hour of victory; therefore I am justified in habitually insulting the name of Almighty God, and thus outraging the most sacred feelings of the best of my fellow-citizens."

Now, Captain, it is our duty, since you have appealed to us, to be very plain with you on this point. We believe you to be brave in battle and generous in victory, not because you tell us that you are, but, notwithstanding your talking so much about it. But pre-eminent in the navy for these qualities you certainly are not. The utmost that can be claimed for you is that you are as good as the rest, and even this remains to be proved. It has thus far fallen to others than yourself to give the highest and most heroic proof of these qualities. You are not distinguished by them; and it is a mistaken policy on the part of yourself and your friends to represent that you are.

Nobody can deny that you are a distinguished officer. And, so far as I am acquainted with your record, you are distinguished not for fighting, but for threatening to fight, and for telling about the fighting you meant to do; also for writing to the newspapers about your deeds of mercy and about the prayers you meant to have had said, and the pious emotions that you felt, but did not express. This is your first distinction, and your second is that, so far as appears, you are the most profane man in the naval service.

In view of this, it is not wise in your friends to try to glorify you as "Fighting Bob." To begin with, this title has already been appropriated by a stage hero to whom it is not quite just to compare you. I refer to "Fighting Bob" Acres. And then it would be easy to find some epithet to the fitness of which no exception could be taken, such as "Swearing Bob," or "Swaggering Bob," or "Blustering Bob," or "Advertising Bob." Your worse enemy could not deny your right to some of these titles.

I do not think that in replying to your letter at such length I have attached too much importance to it. It has been an occasion of patriotic pride and of devout thankfulness that the real heroes of our navy in this war have been modest, dignified, and self-respecting gentlemen, and in so many cases in which their inmost character has become known, have proved to be devout and humble Christian believers.

It seems to be your ambition to figure in a different character, and to use whatever prestige of military glory may fall to you to commend your coarseness and vulgarity to the admiration of young men and boys. Your smart sayings, copiously garnished with dashes and blanks, are read with delight from the barrelheads of grocery back shops, and make you the favorite hero of the saloons and the slums. But with this kind of glory, so far as now appears, you will have to content yourself. You are not going to do so much harm as you think, either to the service or to the public.

No Administration is likely to put such very vociferous valor as yours into positions where it will bring disgrace upon the country; and as for your popular influence, it is quite sure that your style is, if I may so speak, too Spanish for the American taste. If ever it shall appear that your exorbitant pretensions to pre-eminence in warlike virtue are doing any serious detriment to the public, it will be the duty of good citizens to see that they are duly punctured. I have the honor to be, yours faithfully,

LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 8, 1898.

ROBBED OF HIS MONEY.

Bernard Hoffman, a British Seaman, Falls Foul of Thieves.

Bernard Hoffman, until he caught the fever at Progreso, Mexico, an able-bodied British seaman, arrived in New York Tuesday, never thinking but that everybody in the metropolis was as guileless and honest as himself. He had been in a hospital at Progreso, and later had been sent by the British Consul to the Consul General at New York. On arrival here Bernard was advised to put up at the Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, a place favored by the British Consular officers.

"Shiver my timbers, but I'll tie up at the nearest buoy I find after dark," he said, and drawing $12.70 due him, he steered his craft into the channel and disappeared.

Yesterday afternoon he appeared at the Consulate, and amid unmanly tears related how his belief in human nature had been shattered. It appears the jolly tar had dropped anchor Tuesday night in Furman Street, Brooklyn, where he met a landshark disguised as a friend. They entered a boarding house, where it was agreed Bernard would pay $1 a day for accommodations.

The British tar put up $2 and went to sleep. Yesterday morning, when just out of bed, his friend, with accomplices, fell upon him, and, after doing some figuring with fists and boot heels, cast up his reckoning anew, and abstracted about $8 from his pockets. Bernard was able to escape alive and find his way to the Consulate to ask about this strange method of performing mathematical problems. He was advised to follow the Consulate officials' directions in the future.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORWALK, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The factory of the Sprague Umbrella Company was burned last night. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A fire on Merchants' Row, within a short distance of historic Faneuil Hall, this morning caused a property loss of $25,000, while in subduing it a number of firemen were overcome by the sulphur fumes, and others badly injured by falling glass and slate. The principal losers were B. O. & G. C. Wilson, druggists, who occupied the top floor. The Hovey Company, seed dealers, suffered heavily from water.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:55 P. M.—1,351 Avenue A, Henry Sticky; damage slight.

1:20 P. M.—1,575 Park Avenue, J. H. Cohen; damage, $15.

6 P. M.—313 West Nineteenth Street, Mary Ballington; damage slight.

[illegible]

ARMY AND THE RED CROSS

Secretary Alger to Decide Upon the Employment of Nurses in All Camp Hospitals.

THE TROUBLE AT FORT MONROE

The Nurses Asked For by the Surgeon in Charge Were Not Allowed to Go—Nurses for Montauk and Other Points.

It was thought by the Red Cross people that all differences between their society and the medical department of the army were settled at the conference between Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin and Surgeon General Sternberg in Washington last week, but since that conference another dissension has arisen, and Secretary Alger has been called upon to decide it.

The trouble now is the refusal to allow a party of Red Cross nurses to go to Fort Monroe in compliance with the request of the Surgeon in charge. In deciding this matter Secretary Alger will also pass upon the question of employing Red Cross nurses, men and women, in all camp hospitals in the United States and in Puerto Rico. Besides nurses being used at the various camp hospitals already established in the South they are needed, it is said, at Montauk and at Fort Wadsworth, and in Puerto Rico. Ten have been summoned to report at Fort Wadsworth Saturday to help nurse 300 sick men expected from Santiago on that day; twenty-five or thirty are needed at Puerto Rico, and arrangements are already being made to accommodate a party at Montauk. An answer is expected from Secretary Alger to-day.

Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that if Miss Rutly and her party do not return to Puerto Rico to remain he thought they could be of great service in going to and fro to nurse the sick on their return from the scene of hostilities. Miss Rutly will probably make her report to-day.

C. F. Brewster who is in charge of the party of eight men nurses who left this city Saturday last for Fort McPherson, Ga., reports the arrival of the party at that post. They have been placed under orders of Surgeon Major B. D. Taylor, who will immediately assign them to duty.

At the meeting of the Committee on Supplies at the Red Cross depot, 552 Broadway, yesterday, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, representing the First New York Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary, reported that her society had a net balance in the treasury of $32,000. A motion was made and carried requesting the auxiliary to appropriate $10,000 of this sum to fitting out a camp hospital at Montauk. Mrs. Carroll said that she did not think there would be any objection in the auxiliary to making the appropriation.

Mrs. Paul Dana, Chairman of the Committee on Auxiliaries, reported that there were now 78 auxiliaries engaged in active work for the soldiers. Over 100 cases of goods had been received from them since the last meeting, Mrs. Dana said. The question of organizing children's auxiliaries was discussed, but no decision was reached.

The report submitted from each auxiliary showed that it had money on hand, and that each is ready to comply with calls for assistance. Auxiliary No. 8 consented to fill an order for fifty rocking chairs. According to reports submitted, every requisition has been filled in every particular.

Forty tons of Red Cross supplies will be sent this morning on the transport Concho for Puerto Rico. The supplies are valued at $5,000, and include 50 cots and equipments, 10 cases of hospital dry goods, and medicines. The supplies will be in charge of the Rev. Horace F. Barnes, assistant pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, who goes as agent of the Red Cross. Mr. Barnes was connected with the Sanitary Commission during the civil war. He was also one of the first to organize the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

D. L. Cobb, the agent of the Red Cross Society, who has just completed a tour of the Southern camps, returned to this city yesterday.

A RED CROSS BENEFIT.

J. L. Breese to Superintend a Fete at His Home, Southampton.

A midsummer fête for the benefit of Red Cross Auxiliary No. 5 will be given at Southampton, L. I., at the home of James L. Breeze, on Saturday, Aug. 20. Mr. Breeze will superintend the entertainment, which will consist of an elaborate vaudeville by artists from this city.

The performance will take place in a large tent made for the purpose, to be erected on the lawn at the rear of the house. The house will be thrown open for dancing and the grounds beautifully lighted with Japanese lanterns.

The tickets are $6 each, and are sold only through the patronesses. A large number of women have consented to act in this capacity.

The afternoon entertainment will be a fête champetre, and is in charge of Mrs. William S. Hoyt.

The large lawn in front of the house is bordered with a double row of apple trees, under which are to be grouped artistic booths, presided over by women and young girls in costume.

One booth will represent a Japanese tea house, and will be presided over by young women in native costumes. Another booth will represent a Moorish coffee bazaar. The young women presiding will wear on their heads baskets filled with flowers, and their muslin dresses ill be trimmed to match. There will be many other attractions. The admission for the afternoon will be $1; children 50 cents.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS.

A Man Who Doesn't Want to be Known Gives $5,000 in Bills.

Mr. Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, received the following contributions yesterday: "Grace," $1,000; Mrs. Willis James, $1,000; Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, $100; Council of Jewish Women, Montgomery, Ala., $30; William R. Beal, $50; Castner, Curran & Bullitt, $1; "M. D." and "C. M. Mc.," $50; Red Cross Auxiliary No. 6, through Mrs. Monro, Smith, Treasurer, $23; "M. W." $100; Mrs. Caroline H. Stone, $5.25; Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, $10; Misses Ferris, $12.50; Millbrook, N. Y., $10; collection at Chautauqua, N. Y., through W. A. Duncan, $100; "An American," $5,000. Total, $7,507.75.

The $5,000 given by "An American" was taken into the office in bills. The name of the giver is withheld at his request.

CERUTI CLAIM TO BE PAID.

Colombian Congress Votes the Money and the Trouble with Italy Is Practically Settled.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 10.—Advices received from Cartagena to-day say that the Italian Consul there, who has just returned from Bogota, reports that the Colombian Congress has authorized President Caro to settle the Ceruti claim.

The necessary supplementary vote was accordingly added to the budget, which was passed with the best grace. The matter is therefore practically settled, only the manner and details of payment remaining to be fixed. It is said that the Italian ultimatum demanded a settlement by Saturday evening.

It is understood that the good offices of the British, French, and German Ministers at Bogota helped to effect the settlement.

This report through the Italian Consul there is confirmed through two other sources.

The Italian cruiser Calabria is expected here to-day with dispatches. The Carlo Alberto is still at Cartagena, while the Umbria and the Giovanni Bausan are at Curacao and the Piemonte is at the Barbados.

Klondike a Mocking Dream.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 10.—Three hundred stranded gold hunters left Dawson between July 23 and 27 for St. Michael. They traveled down the Yukon in open boats. They form the first detachment of the army of fortune hunters which arrived in the Klondike last Spring to find that every foot of the country tributary to Dawson had been staked and that wages had been reduced below the cost of living owing to the over-supply of labor. At St. Michael there are, according to the latest advices, between five hundred and a thousand men waiting for a chance to get on the [illegible]

SONG OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Words by Private Edwin Emerson, Jr., Sung to the Air of "The Irish Fusileers."

The favorite marching song of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, which is sung to the tune of the "Irish Fusileers," a well-known British army song, was composed by Private Edwin Emerson, Jr., Troop K, Rough Riders. It is as follows:

Rough Riders were we from the West,
Gallant gentlemen the rest,
Of volunteers the best;
Rallied to the flag at Roosevelt's behest
To carve our way to glory.

Our dozen troops were mustered in at San Anton,
In many ways we shone,
By virtue not alone;
As Teddy's Teafing Terrors we were known
To carve our way to glory.

Down to Tampa we were duly sent,
Our money came and went,
Every cent was spent;
The more we raised the mischief, all the more we meant
To carve our way to glory.

When the call came we gayly put to sea,
Oh, what a ship was she!
As foul as foul could be;
Riding shank's mare and sick as dogs were we
To carve our way to glory.

Our troopers were the first to land of all,
The others said "What gall!"
We didn't care at all;
First to fight and first to fall,
To carve our way to glory.

When the Spanish shells and shrapnel burst,
Our losses were the worst,
The Chaplain even cursed;
"Charge!" cried Colonel Roosevelt, and charged the first,
To carve our way to glory.

Our rapid fire tore the Spanish line to bits,
And scared them into fits,
Their leaders lost their wits;
Up the hill we went and stormed their rifle pits
To carve our way to glory.

Entrenched within the rifle pits long we lay,
By night as well as day,
Sore at the delay;
In our rear the yellow fever raged at Siboney
To cheat us out of glory.

Though death and hunger stalked among us we kept well,
Santiago fell,
Broken was the spell;
"Adios!" said the Spaniards, though they wished we were in h——,
To carve our way to glory.

When no bloody Spaniards are left to run,
Cuba will be won,
Our duty will be done;
Dead and living, every single one,
To carve our way to glory.

Rough Riders are we from the West,
Gallant gentlemen the rest,
Of volunteers the best;
Rallied to the flag at Roosevelt's behest,
Has carved his way to glory.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS MEET.

They Will Favor a Great Navy, Small Army, Nicaragua Canal, Annexation of Cuba When Asked For.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 10.—Baldwin's Theatre was crowded when Chairman S. B. Cook, of the State Committee, called the Democratic State Convention to order at exactly noon. Congressman Bland, introduced as temporary Chairman, was received with great applause. In the course of his address Chairman Bland said:

"What we do here to-day will not be confined to our State, but will have its influence on the whole country, so that we should make no declaration of doctrines respecting recent issues until we have carefully deliberated upon them."

Mr. Bland then went at once to the Chicago platform, recalling the financial plank and declaring anew the arguments with which the people are familiar.

"This domestic issue," he said, "must remain paramount until it is settled and settled right. We propose to make the campaign upon this issue. We do not propose that plutocrats shall entangle and confuse our minds with foreign issues. We propose first to make free and independent the people of the United States. [Applause.] We have been drawn into a war which has already cost millions of dollars and put upon the common people the burden of a tax which Congress refused to put upon the wealth of the country."

He said the sentiments expressed in the declaration of war were unparalleled in the history of the world, in justice and love of humanity, and that no party ought to survive which would undertake to lower that standard of universal freedom of manhood.

"We deserve the good opinion of the world," he exclaimed, "but we must also deserve the good opinion of ourselves. I have observed a tendency in some directions to lower our principles to those of a land-grabbing nation. [Faint applause.] The Democratic Party has always been the party of progress in the annexation of territory, but it was territory bought and paid for."

Reciting the history of past acquisitions of territory, Mr. Bland said: "But we are asked to-day to acquire not only land, but people. We are asked to connect ourselves with a foreign population unknown to our interests and purposes. I don't want to see this convention declare itself in favor of annexing Cuba or Puerto Rico or the Philippines. At the same time, I do not wish to declare in favor of closing the doors to any honorable annexation with which we may be confronted. * * * We may make a declaration for which we may be sorry before the year is out. But we can declare our adherence to the Monroe doctrine and no party or power can assail us in imposing it. If I could express my personal opinion in the platform I would declare against the annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, and that when we shall have wrested those islands from the Spanish Government they should be allowed to govern themselves. We are not to assume that they are not capable of self-government. Thomas Jefferson would have spat upon such an assumption as that."

He continued in this vein for some time, declaring his belief that eventually Puerto Rico and Cuba would come into our country, but he desired no declaration on that question until these territories were prepared to come in of their own free will and accord, and under democratic principles. At the conclusion of Chairman Bland's address committees were appointed and a recess was taken.

The majority of the Committee on Resolutions agreed on a report, which will probably be adopted, declaring in favor of taking Puerto Rico as a war indemnity, the retention of as many coaling stations in the Philippines and elsewhere as may be necessary; the annexation of Cuba when the island government asks for it; the building of the Nicaraguan Canal; a great navy, and a small standing army.

SOLDIERS RESCUE A PRISONER.

BARTOW, Fla., Aug. 10.—Sheriff Tillis went to Lakeland Monday for a negro charged with selling liquor. He arrested his man, handcuffed him, and had him on the car.

While waiting for the train to pull out, twenty-five or thirty of the Tenth Cavalry (a negro regiment) walked into the car and demanded that the Sheriff release his prisoner. This Sheriff Tillis refused to do, and in a moment twenty-five or thirty revolvers were pointed at him.

The soldiers then took the prisoner from the Sheriff and walked off with him.

CUBANS WILL CEASE FIGHTING.

The officials of the Cuban Junta are much pleased with the report that Gen. Perez of the Cuban Army is co-operating with the American Army. They say that the best of feeling exists between the American and Cuban commanders. Horatio Rubens, the counselor of the Junta, said yesterday:

"We believe that there is hearty cooperation between the Cuban forces and the Americans. The Government has ordered the Cuban military commanders to take orders from the Americans. As soon as peace is declared in Cuba and Cubans are duly notified that hostilities are at an end they will, of course, cease all fighting. All statements to the contrary are absolutely false. The objects of the American-Spanish war are the objects for which the Cubans have been fighting. They believe that the pledges made by the United States will be carried out.

"The Cubans believe that Spain will resort to her ancient tactics and assert that the Cubans are incapable of self-government, and that she will do all in her power to prevent them from proving her false by spreading broadcast lying statements.

"The policy of the Cubans has been asserted over and over again—a guarantee of life, liberty, and property to all residents of Cuba, no matter what their nationality. We have the same objects as has the United States, and there can be no difficulty or misunderstanding in the settlement of [illegible]

MORE TROOPS FOR MONTAUK

Rough Riders from Tampa and Three Cavalry Regiments from Georgia Arrive.

MEN GLAD OF THE CHANGE

The Conditions at Montauk Are Still Far from Satisfactory—Much Suffering Among the Men in Camp During Yesterday's Storm.

Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, in military parlance the First United States Volunteer Cavalry—that is, those of the command who were left in Tampa when their more fortunate comrades went to fight in Cuba—arrived in Jersey City last night, on their way to the camp of recuperation at Montauk.

The entire detachment will consist of about 500 men—four full troops and detachments of eight others, with full equipment, and 1,200 horses and mules. The first section, consisting of thirteen box cars, containing equipment, and two passenger coaches with troops, arrived at 8 o'clock, and was at once conveyed from the Bay Street pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad to large floats and taken over to Bay Ridge, where they were formed into a special train over the Long Island Railroad. An hour later the second section, consisting of eleven stock cars, containing 200 bronco ponies, and three passenger coaches, arrived, and these were similarly transferred to boats for Bay Ridge. Capt. George H. Curry was in command of these two sections.

The third section, consisting of ten cars of stock, two passenger coaches, and forage cars, came in shortly afterward. Lieut. Green was in command. This section was transferred to the stock yards, where the bronchos were watered, there being no accommodation of this sort for the stock on the cars, and the ponies were of such a wild nature that only the boys of the troop could handle them. They got off for Bay Ridge early this morning. Other sections arrived during the night and remained in their cars in the yard. They will be taken to Bay Ridge this morning. The entire detachment is under command of Major George M. Dunn, who arrived with the last section.

In Canvas Uniforms.

All of the boys were clad in the brown canvas khakie uniforms, and a finer looking lot of fellows never bore arms for Uncle Sam. As the troops under Capt. Curry passed down the river on their way to Bay Ridge they looked with hungry eyes toward the metropolis and thought of the good times they could have had here and the welcome that would have been theirs.

"It's like a tantalizing glimpse of the promised land that we cannot enter," said Capt. Curry, as he gazed on the myriad of twinkling lights along the shore, "but thank Heaven we are out of that torrid Tampa and are going where the breezes will put new life in us. All of the boys stood the trip well, and although the stock suffered somewhat they will be all right when we get to Montauk.

"Some of the fellows are still sick with malaria, but as you see they are all about, happy in the anticipation of new and cool quarters. Wait till the Colonel and the other boys from Santiago join us and there will not be a happier lot of cavalrymen in the world. We're going to give them a rousing welcome when they get to Montauk, and I don't doubt that they'll be as happy to see us as we will be to see them. We all hope to get to New York some day, and there will be a hot time in the old town when we do.

"The Colonel; well we were not with him in Santiago, to be sure, but he did not do a thing more than we thought he would or the other boys either. They don't make them any better than Col. Roosevelt, and you will not find a man in the regiment who will not say the same thing."

A Crowd Greets Them.

A crowd, consisting mostly of young men attracted by the glamour that attached to the name of Rough Riders, picked its way over freight cars and through yards to get a glimpse of the troopers. Most of them thought Col. Roosevelt was with the command, and there was great cheering and enthusiasm, coupled with loud calls for "Teddy."

"We want to see Teddy," they shouted. "Three cheers for Roosevelt," and the cries echoed out over the waters. Finally one of the troopers came forward and gravely informed the cheering crowd that the Colonel was fatigued after his long journey and was too modest to appear, but that he desired to state to his admirers that he appreciated their attention. That tickled the crowd and they shouted for "Teddy" some more.

"We'll make you President yet," shouted one of the crowd more enthusiastic than the rest, and at this sentiment the crowd simply went wild, while the trooper bowed as profoundly as if all the fuss were being made over him.

Cans containing sixteen gallons of hot coffee were brought down to the float for the second detachment, for which Capt. Curry paid at the rate of 56 cents a gallon. It was a welcome draught to the troopers, who were wet through and chilly. The troopers cheered as the float shoved off for Bay Ridge, and even the bronchos neighed in appreciation of the cool breezes and the prospective change of quarters. Only six members of the regiment were too ill to come along with the command.

Major J. H. Duval of the regular army, who has been Purchasing Department Commissary at Jacksonville, arrived in Jersey City last night. He leaves to-day for Montauk, where he will assume the duties of Chief Commissary of the camp there. Major Duval said it was a wise move to send the men from the South to Montauk, and that the changed conditions would soon make new men of the soldiers.

Arrivals Earlier in the Day.

Earlier in the day there had been equally lively scenes at the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City, where portions of three cavalry regiments arrived from Fort McPherson, Georgia, on their way to Montauk. Like the Rough Riders, they were men who had not seen service in Cuba, but had been kept in a home camp. They were made up of 285 men of the First United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. Frank Edwards; 600 of the Ninth United States Cavalry, under command of Capt. Joseph Gerard, and 264 of the Tenth United States Cavalry, under command of Major Woodward. The men of the First and Tenth are all whites, while the men of the Ninth are all blacks. In all there were six trainloads—four of men and two of horses and equipage.

The first train consisted of seventeen cars loaded with horses and equipments in charge of twenty-one men. They were run directly upon floats and sent to Bay Ridge, whence the Long Island Railroad carried them to Montauk. The second train, consisting of nine Pullman cars carrying 190 men of the Ninth Cavalry under command of Lieut. Lansing Parsons, and fifty-nine men of the Tenth Cavalry under command of Major S. L. Woodward, and two carloads of equipments arrived at 6 A. M. They debarked to eat breakfast in the freight yards. They were told that they would be carried by ferryboats to Long Island City. Major Woodward objected to this, saying the contract required that the men should be sent though without change of cars. He finally withdrew his objections, the men being already out of the cars. He said a wrangle would only cause delay. These troops were sent to Long Island City.

The third train, carrying 300 men of the First Cavalry, under command of Capt. F. A. Edwards, next arrived. While they were eating breakfast the fourth train arrived. It brought 248 men of the Ninth Cavalry, colored, commanded by Capt. H. Wright. The men of both commands cheered each other heartily.

Capt. Edwards and His Contracts.

When Capt. Edwards learned that his men would have to embark on a ferryboat to go to Long Island City he produced the contract made with the Southern Company showing that his train was to be transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad and thence to Long Island Railroad without change of cars. He said he would hold his men there while the railroad companies fought it out. Meanwhile he notified Col. Kimball, at the Army Building, of the situation, while Yardmaster Frank McNally notified the Pennsylvania Railroad officials at Philadelphia and asked for instructions. The dispute was finally settled by an order from Washington telling Capt. Edwards to go to Long Island City by boat. His command and that of Capt. Wright went together at 11 o'clock.

Yardmaster McNally said that the reason he refused to send Capt. Edwards's command on the boats was that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's charter does not [illegible] boats but the Maryland and Express, and they can only carry them to Port Morris to connect with the New Haven Railroad.

The fifth train arrived at 10:30 o'clock. This was composed of 16 carloads of horses, 1 of equipments, and 1 coach carrying 30 men, in charge. These cars were transferred to floats at once, and sent to Bay Ridge. The sixth train, containing a detachment of the Ninth Cavalry arrived at 4:30 P. M.

Some Wounded from Santiago.

With the men of the Tenth Cavalry were Sergt. Wall and seven privates of the Tenth who had seen service in Santiago. Sergt. Wall and the seven privates were wounded in Cuba, but not seriously injured. They were sent from Cuba and, recovering from their injuries, came north with the detachment of their regiment. It was remarked that no two of the Ninth men were dressed alike. They looked well physically, but their uniforms presented a sorry appearance.

While waiting to be transported to Long Island City the men of the First and Ninth Cavalry inspected lower Jersey City. As soon as the officials of the Lorillard Tobacco factory learned of their presence all were invited up to the factory and tobacco supplied to them.

All the troops said they were glad to get north and were of the opinion that their stay at Camp Montauk would benefit them greatly.

The Arrival at Montauk.

In course of time the men of the First, Ninth, and Tenth Cavalry, after transferring at Long Island City, arrived at the camp, but it was only after most aggravating and monotonous delay, due to inadequacy of the railroad facilities, though these are rapidly being improved. The switches are being rushed forward, and what are down are being used in their unfinished state. They are wholly inadequate, however, and there is some close calculation needful to clear the way for the trains coming in from behind. There is now a possibility that some of the last arriving troopers may be unloaded at Amagansett, and from there marched to the camp. This course would ease the situation which exists at Montauk, and allow the trains the men come on to be sent back from Amagansett and thus reduce the loss of time on the road.

Those of the men who arrived at the camp yesterday found anything but a pleasant condition of affairs. Tuesday night was an awful one in camp. The whole section was deluged by the rain, which kept falling off and on all day. Yesterday and last night everything from Montauk Station to Montauk light was in a fearful condition. The half-sand, half-clay road which skirts the lake and the camp and winds around through the hills had been reduced to a beautiful state of sloppiness which grew worse every hour. The road last evening looked like cornmeal mush, and was of about the same degree of consistency. Walking through this was next to impossible, while walking through the vines and grass of the dunes was like walking through ten to eighteen inches of water. Bad as the old road was, however, the roads constructed since it was decided to send the troops were worse.

As for the men of the Sixth, the first arrivals of all, who had been encamped out on the Point, their lot was most uncomfortable. Few of their tents were up, principally for the reason that a large portion of them were stalled out on the railroad twelve miles away, and the few that were up had to be given over to the men who were not well and to the shelter of provisions. With nothing but their blankets and ponchoes as protection their situation, when the heavy rain began to fall, was anything but pleasant, and one that should not have fallen to men who are all more or less enervated by their long stay in Florida and who are shaken and weak yet from their trip from Tampa.

Dr. Ira C. Brown of the Sixth has his hands full looking after the sick men of his command who remain in his charge. His chief trouble is in getting milk for his typhoid patients. The men must have milk if they are to have a chance for their lives, and milk was worth from 10 to 15 cents a quart at Montauk yesterday, although on Sunday it could be bought at Amagansett at the regular price of 8 cents.

Almost as Bad as at Santiago.

Mrs. Walworth, Director General of the Women's Relief Association, visited the division hospital yesterday afternoon, and found just two carpenters at work where there should have been one hundred. The two men were doing what they could toward getting the flooring down, but their efforts were making but a dot in the big task before them. Mrs. Walworth is now endeavoring to get more attention paid to the hospital construction, for she says its five hundred beds will be needed at once and that its total proposed capacity will be tested within ten days.

Mrs. Walworth yesterday afternoon expressed herself as being astonished at the state of unpreparedness in which she found the camp, and said it was equaled by nothing she ever saw except the conditions which existed behind the lines at Santiago.

The water supply is reaching a solution, it is thought. Two of the ten-inch wells have four feet of water, but there are no pumps at Montauk. Somewhere the fittings for those pumps are lying, but where no one seems to know. A test pump will be at the Point to-day and will be attached to one of the wells, and a severe test will be given.

The fresh meat supply will be ample in a few days. For the present the men in camp will have to put up with the rations they brought with them and the stock rations, of which there are about 100,000 in camp. On Saturday the first fresh beef will be delivered. The shipment of bread will probably exceed a carload of 10,000 pounds each day after all the troops are in camp.

There is to be a water patrol outside of Fort Pond Bay. Col. W. H. Forwood has asked the Government to assign some vessel with steam power and considerable speed to do duty outside of the harbor and inside among the transports. His idea is to prevent small boats from going alongside the transports and keep in order any steam or sailing boats that may chance to visit the bay while there is any chance of contagion. It is expected the revenue cutter Dexter will have this duty.

As to the establishment of canteens, Gen. Young said yesterday he was not prepared to say positively that the Government could have them in Montauk under the laws of the State of New York, yet he was inclined to the belief that canteens could be provided.

Contracts for Food Awarded.

The contracts for the fresh beef, potatoes, onions, and fresh bread for the troops at Montauk were awarded by the Commissary Department yesterday morning. The delivery under the terms of the contract is to begin to-day, and to be continued daily in such quantities as may be ordered by the department. Notice will be given when the deliveries are to cease.

Bread (eighteen-ounce loaf) to Alexander Kyle, at 3¾ cents a loaf.

Potatoes, to G. A. Bloomingdale, at 1 7-10 cents a pound.

Onions, to the same firm, at 1 47-100 cents a pound.

Fresh beef, to Nelson, Morris & Co., at $6.96 per 100 pounds.

The following contract for forage supplies was awarded by the Quartermaster's Department yesterday: W. C. Bloomingdale, oats, $1.22 per hundred weight; hay, 67½ cents per hundred weight; straw, 41½ cents per hundred weight. The forage is to be delivered in such quantities as may be desired.

TENTH INFANTRY EMBARKS.

Whistling and Singing, the Regulars March Through Santiago Streets.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—The Tenth Regular Infantry marched through the city this afternoon on the way to board the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, which is to transport it to the United States. The men were in fine spirits. For many of them it was a first visit to Santiago.

They swung down the narrow streets four abreast, whistling and singing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." The people crowded to the corners, shouted and applauded the men's fine appearance.

At the wharf the regimental band played to enthusiastic crowds of townsfolk. Here the companies formed, stacked arms, and waited for the lighters. The regimental wagons came rattling down shortly afterward, carrying blankets and stores and a few sick.

Then, after a short delay, the men boarded the steam lighter Carpon and were conveyed to the St. Louis. Perfect order and a military precision prevailed, and the procession was in strong contrast to that of the feeble and weak Spaniards—many of them sick and on litters—that straggled furtively down the same streets yesterday.

Tammany to Consider Election Law.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall will meet in the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street this afternoon to consider whether the organization should recommend to Superintendent McCullagh Democrats for appointment as his deputies. There is some sentiment in the organization against recognizing the new Election law to such an extent as making recommendations to the Superintendent. George W. Plunkitt, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, was in Saratoga yesterday consulting Richard Croker about the [illegible]. He will return this morning [illegible] to inform the Executive Committee of Mr. Croker's views in the matter.

BAD WATER AT MONTAUK

Dr. Frederick A. Castle Thinks the Camp Will Be a Hotbed of Disease.

FEARS A LOCKJAW EPIDEMIC

It Is One of Only Two Places in North America, He Says, Where the Tetanus Bacillus Thrives.

The question of procuring an adequate supply of pure water for the recuperating camp at Montauk Point is exciting considerable comment among students of sanitary affairs. The fact that difficulty is being encountered in providing good water for the few troops now encamped at that place is causing grave anxiety as to the effects which will be produced when all the soldiers under orders to move there shall have arrived.

Dr. Frederick A. Castle, who was an Assistant Surgeon in the navy during the civil war gives it as his opinion that under no circumstances should a large body of men be permitted to camp at Montauk Point for any length of time, for the reason that it will be utterly impossible to provide water in sufficient quantities or of the proper quality for their needs. He has addressed a communication to Surgeon General Steinberg and to the Secretary of War, giving in detail the reasons why a permanent camp for 30,000 men should not be established there.

Dr. Castle, in his letter, showed that the ground, according to geological charts prepared by the New York State Government, was formed as follows: First, layer of soil the sand, mixed, which forms the crust; beneath that a mixture of clay and sand; the third stratum loam and clay, with iron crusts, &c., and the fourth hard-pan of drift, cemented by clay. The water to be obtained by the digging of ordinary wells, Dr. Castle said, flowed from between the third and fourth strata, and was merely the accumulation of the moisture, which is absorbed from the rainfalls through the upper strata. Under these circumstances, he argued, when troops are camped on the ground the water cannot be pure or wholesome.

An Old Colony's Struggle.

"In my letter," said Dr. Castle yesterday, "I spoke of the hard struggle which the members of the colony established at Montauk Point early in the eighties had in obtaining a sufficient water supply. They got it finally by sinking an artesian well at great depth and large expense. The composition of the soil, it must be understood, as given in the geological chart, applies pretty well to the larger part of the ground, but there are places scattered here and there where solid boulder formations are encountered, and in digging an artesian well it is impossible to foretell what kind of soil one may strike at certain depths.

"Besides, it takes some time to dig artesian wells and there will hardly be time to do this before the troops arrive and they will therefore have to rely entirely upon the water which they will have to pump up from ordinary wells. There is no question in my mind that if this state of affairs is permitted it will result in further debilitating the troops already worn out by disease. Typhoid fever, malaria and yellow fever always find a fruitful field where the water is not good.

"Surgeon General Sternberg made a tour of inspection lasting only a few hours and could not possibly have examined the ground with any degree of care. Granting that Montauk Point possesses all the qualities attributed to it by the Surgeon General, its lack of water is more than sufficient to condemn it. It stands to reason that there must be something wrong with the place when one considers that places like Amagansett and Easthampton, but a short distance away, have been settled for over two hundred years and in all that time Montauk Point has been practically left desolate.

Fears a Lockjaw Epidemic.

"Another thing which has been entirely overlooked is that this particular spot is, with the exception of a portion of Nova Scotia, the only place in North America where the tetanus bacillus may be found. Tetanus, or lockjaw, as it is commonly known, is brought about by a bacillus which thrives and propagates in a very few spots. With the inevitable uncleanliness which a lack of water will produce at Montauk Point, the tetanus bacilli will be brought to the fore, and I should not be at all surprised to see an epidemic of that terrible malady.

"To look at, Montauk Point appears in truth to be a charming spot, but when the September winds strike it and the water dashes far inland during frequent storms, the place will be anything but a resting place for the poor worn-out soldiers.

"I have laid these facts before the Secretary of War in a letter addressed to him on July 27; and not having received any reply, I again wrote him briefly yesterday, urging as best I could that the order sending so many troops to Montauk Point be rescinded, or at least modified, until some arrangements can be made to obtain sufficient water.

"I do not expect that my plea will meet with any compliance on the part of the War Department, and the Secretary will find that what I have submitted is true when it is too late. This has been the usual thing during this campaign. Orders have been issued without regard to their consequences, and the soldiers have had to suffer on account of the thoughtlessness or incompetence of men who held positions not because they wer entitled to hold them, but because they had political pulls."

To in some measure alleviate the condition of the troops at Montauk Point, 24,000 gallons of water will be taken there to-day over the Long Island Railroad. Arrangements for this were made at the meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee yesterday, the proposition coming from W. T. Wardwell, President of the committee. For this purpose the Union Tank Line has donated the use of four tank cars with a capacity of 6,000 gallons each.

DISINFECTING AT MONTAUK.

Barge Built for the Purpose on the Way from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The new United States disinfecting barge Protector, built in this city, was to-day towed down the Delaware River en route to Fort Pond Bay, opposite Montauk Point, L. I., where the vessel will be used as a floating quarantine station. The Protector was originally intended for service at Dry Tortugas, under the auspices of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, but when the troops at Santiago were ordered North, Supervising General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service deemed it wise to have a thoroughly equipped disinfecting plant at Montauk Point, and the Protector was accordingly ordered to that place.

The new craft is admirably fitted for the important work cut out for it. The Protector has a wooden hull, 150 feet in length, 27 feet beam, and 10 feet 6 inches depth of hold. There is no propelling machinery, as the boat is intended for permanent anchorage at a given point. The hull is sheathed with copper. The craft represents an approximate cost of $35,000.

Gen. Shafter on His Victory.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, who resides at 414 Warburton Avenue, has received the following interesting letter from his old friend and comrade, Gen. William R. Shafter:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps,
Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898.
Gen. T. J. Morgan, Yonkers, N. Y.:

My Dear Gen. Morgan: Thanks for your kind letter. My campaign which has just closed was the beginning and the end of the war in Cuba. You are very right when you say that none of our war campaigning presented the difficulties that did this; certainly nothing in my experience could compare with it, and that is the universal report of all the officers of the war who are with me. I think taking a fortified place and 12,000 prisoners, and securing the surrender of 12,000 more, with an army of 18,000 men, only 14,000 of whom were in line, was a very great success.

My illness was merely temporary, and the result of the excessive heat. A great deal of sickness here, but, fortunately, so far but few deaths. I hope we shall be moved soon, as that is the only thing that will prevent serious loss. Very sincerely yours,
WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

DEATH OF A ROUGH RIDER.

Gerard M. Ives Left Tampa Ill with Typhoid Fever and Died at Home Tuesday.

Stricken with fever, and bitterly disappointed at his inability to join his comrades at the front, Gerard Merrick Ives, a Rough Rider, whose one remaining hope was to reach home before he died, left the camp at Tampa and boarded a train for the North. Alone and so weak and helpless as to be unable to solicit food or aid, he reached this city last Saturday.

He arrived at his home, 338 West Seventy-first Street, in the afternoon, but was so haggard and emaciated that he had to make himself known by calling the servant, who came to the door, by name. Ives's home-coming was a surprise, as none of the family knew he had left the camp. He was able to say later, that he had sent a telegram and letter from Tampa telling of his departure. These, however, were not received by the family.

Ives soon became unconscious, and Drs. Brill, Brodhead, and Murray were called in to attend him. They found him to be suffering from typhoid fever. The physicians say that Ives's condition was so critical that it was an outrage to allow him to travel home alone without attendance. He continued unconscious and died Tuesday afternoon.

Young Ives was a member of Troop K of the Rough Riders. At the outbreak of the war he left a business position and joined Squadron A, with the anticipation of being quickly called to the front. Finding that if he remained with the squadron his chances of seeing actual fighting would be delayed, he joined the Rough Riders, leaving this city for the camp at Tampa June 10. Ives was one of the few unlucky members who failed to procure a full equipment, and was left in camp with his comrades when the main body departed for Santiago. Here he remained enduring the hardships of camp life. He wrote numerous letters home, but from their tenor his family believed him to be in good health and spirits.

Ives was well educated, being a graduate of Yale University in the class of '96. He was born in Rome, Italy, where his parents resided until recent years. Gerard was the son of Chauncey B. Ives, who died in 1894, and who was prominent as a sculptor. Among his works are the statues of Sherman and Trumbull, at Washington; the statue of Bishop Brownell, at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and many pieces in private collections in this city. Mrs. Ives is an invalid, and resides with the brother of the dead trooper, H. Davis Ives.

A detail from Squadron A will attend the funeral, which will take place at the family residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The interment will be in Trinity Cemetery.

FIVE DEATHS FROM TYPHOID.

At Fort McPherson 400 Out of 618 Patients Have the Fever.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Five privates, all volunteers, died to-day of typhoid fever in the General Hospital at Fort McPherson. Their names are Charles W. Allen, Company M, Second New York; Elmer Childers, Company M, Second Kentucky; Charles W. Baker, Company C, Second New York; Charles Morrison, Company D, Second New York; Ben Bourne, Company A, Third Ohio.

There are now 618 patients in the hospital here. Of these 400 are suffering from typhoid fever. Tampa has sent 250 typhoid patients, 158 came from Chickamauga, and 160 from Fernandina.

TWO DEATHS AT CAMP ALGER.

Thirty-one More Typhoid Patients to Go to Fort Myer.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 10.—Two deaths have been reported since yesterday. They were Private C. P. Van Buskirk, Company A, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, and Private C. J. Jurtz, Company C, Third New York.

Thirty-one more typhoid patients will be taken to Fort Myer Hospital. Of this number twelve are from the Third New York, four each from the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana and Ninth Massachusetts, three each from the Third Missouri, Seventh Illinois, and Thirty-fourth Michigan, and one each from the Sixth Pennsylvania and Thirty-third Michigan. The absence of field hospitals hampers the Surgeons.

J. H. Lane Drops Dead.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—John H. Lane, storekeeper of the United States transport Minnewaska, dropped dead on his boat to-day. The troopship was waiting to carry the Third Regiment of immunes to Santiago. Lane was 55 years old.

WOUNDED REACH WASHINGTON.

One Hundred and Eighty-five Disabled Men at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A Government hospital train consisting of thirteen tourist cars one private Pullman car, one dining, and one combination car, which left Atlanta at 8:30 P. M. Tuesday night, with 185 sick and wounded soldiers, arrived in this city to-night over the Southern Road.

According to previous arrangement, the train stopped at Four-and-a-Half Street and Maryland Avenue to unload the troops, who took the electric cars for Washington barracks, where they will be quartered for the present. The train was in charge of Major Charles Richard and a hospital corps of twenty men, and the 185 sick and wounded were convalescents from Fort McPherson who were moved here to make room for the more serious cases now coming from Santiago and Puerto Rico.

The men are all doing well and are able to walk and take care of themselves, but are in a more or less weakened condition from the effects of their wounds and the ravages of fever.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 2,830.

Two More Deaths from Yellow Fever Reported by Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The War Department to-night made public the following from Gen. Shafter:

"Sanitary report for Aug. 9:—Total number sick, 2,830; total number fever cases, 2,043; total number new cases, 233; total number fever cases returned to duty, 327. Deaths, Aug. 8:—Private Louis C. Heath, Company G, Seventy-first New York Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William Adams, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; McKelson Albert, Company A, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, chronic dysentery and malarial fever. Aug 9.—Private John Wilson, Troop —, Tenth Cavalry, pneumonia, following yellow fever; Private John Hogan Company D, Thirty-fifth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Franklin Campbell, Company G, Seventh Infantry, perforation of base of brain; Private F. G. Covely, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private M. D. Perkins, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private Joseph Lane, Company I, Eighth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private George Cullman, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Merritt Chambers, Company A, Fourth Infantry, dysentery and exhaustion; Private William Green, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; First Lieut. Richard Harden, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, abscess of liver.

SHAFTER CONDEMNS CANTEENS

In a Letter to The Voice He Takes Strong Grounds Against the System.

The editor of The Voice has received from Gen. Shafter the following reply to a letter written to him with reference to the sale of beer at army canteens, and which called his attention to Gen. Miles's recent order in regard to them:

I have not seen the order, No. 87, to which you refer, but I am in full sympathy with it. I have always been strongly opposed to the canteen system or the sale of intoxicating drinks of any kind on military reservations; and have opposed it until absolutely overruled and required to establish a canteen at my post. I regard it as demoralizing to the men, besides impairing seriously their efficiency. There are always, in every regiment, a number of men that will under any circumstances get and drink liquor, but the great majority are temperate, abstemious men; and it is to these that the evil effects of the post exchange system work the greatest injury, as young men who would not think of going away from the post for liquor will, when it is placed before them and every inducement offered them to purchase, do so, and thus gradually acquire habits of intemperance.

The plea that it furnishes a large sum, which it does, to improve the table fare of the men is, in my opinion, a very poor one, as the Government of the United States is perfectly able to feed its men without any assistance from the profits of rumselling. I have absolutely prohibited the sale of liquor or the opening of saloons in the City of Santiago, and have refused permission for cargoes of beer to come from the States here. I think that the necessity of refraining from drink is fully realized by all the men, and of their own accord they would abstain from drinking.

WRONGS OF DRUG CLERKS.

Overwork the Cause of Mistakes, Says Mr. Thimme—Bill for Shorter Hours.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has again begun a fierce fight to secure the passage of a bill by the next Legislature to gain its end. Last year the agitation was started a few weeks before the session opened. This year the league has begun early, and every candidate for the Senate and Assembly this Fall will be asked to declare whether he is for or against the proposition to give druggists' clerks shorter hours. A bill has been drawn up and laid before Mayor Van Wyck, but it does not meet with his full approval. A sub-committee will wait on the Mayor to ascertain what changes he would suggest.

Edward Thimme, Secretary of the league, said at a meeting held at 28 East Fourth Street last night that if the Mayor's approval could not be obtained the league proposed, first to co-operate with drug clerks in the other first-class cities of the State, and failing in that, to get a general measure passed affecting the whole State. He said he expected that Congress would take the matter up eventually as a safeguard to public health and prescribe the hours during which druggists' clerks should work.

He proposed that the Executive Committee should ask druggists to close earlier, and suggested that an appeal be made to the public not to patronize a store after 9 o'clock at night, unless it is an all-night store. The secret of late hours, he said, was the liquor traffic. He alleged that a majority of the stores in the city carry it on extensively.

"One of the largest drug stores in town," he declared, "derives its principal income from the liquor it sells over its soda water counter. Another has a regular bar annex in its rear.

"We are supposed to be professional men, but behind the counter we are like dry goods clerks. If we save and buy a store we become business men. In neither case have we professional standing. I know a clerk who works eighteen hours a day. Fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen hours are common. Nearly all the mistakes made are by clerks overworked and deprived of sleep. Two men who made fatal mistakes last December worked on an average of fifteen hours a day. Fifty per cent. of the clerks practically live in the stores where they work, without ventilation, and sleep on beds often worse than the floor."

These conditions, the speaker said, lead the clerk to the use of morphine and other drugs in order to keep awake. Many in their desperation had committed suicide. Others had died, consumption being the all prevalent disease, superinduced by living among chemicals and breathing the impure air. He knew, he said, of fifteen physicians who are earning a living as conductors on the street cars of New York. He supposed the number of drug clerks is much larger.

W. R. Abbott, President of the league, told of a druggist who pays his clerk $10 a week. The clerk works from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M. and sleeps in the back of the store. He had had three clerks in fifteen months, and his last clerk had not had a day off in six months. The clerk was called up at night by a woman recently, who asked for carbolic acid. Half awake, he took a bottle containing tincture of iodine from the shelf and, noticing the poison label, gave it for carbolic acid. The woman had applied it externally and a doctor had to be called. In fact, she is not well yet. And the druggist paid the bill.

Mr. Thimme said the sub-committee would submit its report on all cases of mistakes of clerks now under investigation at the next meeting. He asked all the members to ascertain as many cases as they could of mistakes made in filling prescriptions, of suicide among drug clerks, and consumption, and of death from acid poisoning. It was desired also to learn of cases of clerks addicted to the use of morphine and other drugs.

The project of a public meeting to be held in the Gramercy Lyceum was left to the Executive Committee.

A letter from the Rev. R. Heber Newton was read indorsing the movement for shorter hours.

CLASH BETWEEN HOSPITALS.

Bellevue Physician Says the Doctors at Flower Were Brutal to a Patient.

Dr. Barber of Bellevue Hospital called at Flower Hospital last night to remove John Taylor, who was injured three days ago, having one leg and several ribs broken. According to the patient, he received only the scantiest attention by the Flower Hospital doctors, and Dr. Barber alleges that their conduct, when they learned that the man was to be removed, was simply barbarous.

Taylor is an electrician, thirty-five years old, and lives at 325 East Twenty-eighth Street. He has constantly complained to his sister that he was not receiving proper treatment since going to Flower Hospital. He told her he could not even obtain a drink of water without paying the attendant for it. She saw Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue, and he decided that the man should be taken to his institution. When Dr. Barber drove up to Flower with his ambulance to get Taylor, according to his story and written report to Superintendent O'Rourke, he was received coldly, and when he stated his mission he asserts that the physician in charge told him he could take Taylor, but if he did he would take him without bandages or splints.

Dr. Barber says that the physician then gave orders to break the plaster casts in which the patient was incased, and that this was done, causing untold suffering and misery to the unfortunate sufferer.

"But that was not all," said Dr. Barber. "They positively refused to permit the attendants of Flower to assist me in getting Taylor into the ambulance, and I had to have his sister and my driver aid me, relying somewhat upon the injured man's small supply of strength."

Superintendent O'Rourke instructed Dr. Barber to make a written report of the incident, giving all the details, and he at once did so. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

The Flower Hospital authorities tell quite a different story. They say the man was removed at his sister's request, and that he was not incased in plaster casts at any time. Instead, they had him in an elastic bandage—an expensive affair—and did not wish it to leave the institution, as it may be needed almost any time. It was carefully removed and the affected parts wrapped in bandages. That was all there was to the case, they say. This information was given by a doctor, who requested that his name be not used.

This is not the first case of friction between the authorities of the two hospitals. Only a few days ago a man with pneumonia of an advanced type was carted back and forth between the two hospitals, and finally left on the damp floor of the East Twenty-second Street station. Later Bellevue accepted the patient, and he was taken to that hospital.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Nominations Without Contest—The President's Peace Terms and the St. Louis Declaration Indorsed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—Nebraska Republicans made a record for industry today in the State Convention, concluding with a degree of harmony perhaps unequaled in the history of the party in last ten years. The selection of Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City as the head of the ticket was made certain when positive assurances came this morning from Washington that Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn, whom many delegates desired to honor, would under no circumstances permit the use of his name.

Judge Baker of Omaha, the only other candidate for the Governorship, withdrew early in the roll call on the first formal ballot and requested the unanimous selection of Judge Hayward. The speech of Senator John M. Thurston, as permanent Chairman, although short, brought the enthusiasm of the crowd to the bubbling-over point. Contrary to the expectations of those who thought his close relations with the President would justify him in outlining the possible Administrative policy as regards the Philippines, he referred but incidentally to those islands.

The contests for the remainder of the places on the ticket was at no time bitter, many of the selections being made by acclamation. The complete ticket follows:

For Governor—M. L. Hayward, Otoe County; Lieutenant Governor—George A. Murphy, Cage County; Secretary of State—Cenek Duras, Saline County; Auditor—T. L. Matthews, Dodge County; Treasurer—Peter Mortenen, Valley County; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. F. Saylor, Lancaster County; Attorney General—J. N. Jackson, Antelope County; Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—A. R. Williams, Douglass County.

The platform is brief and goes to extremes in conservatism, dismissing the subject of territorial expansion with an indorsement of President McKinley's proposed terms of peace. A sentiment favorable to a declaration for imperialism was apparent before the convention met, but is supposed to have been antagonised in the Committee on Resolutions, and did not come before the convention. The platform reiterates the declarations at St. Louis.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MARCH

One Division to Go from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Another from Chickamauga to Lexington.

BIG CAMPS TO BE BROKEN UP

Second Corps to Go from Manassas to Middletown, Penn.—First Ohio and Fifth United States Cavalry to Go from Tampa to Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has issued the following statement:

The Secretary of War has ordered one division of the First Army Corps from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., and another division of the same corps from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky. A division of the Fourth Corps, now at Tampa, has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala. The Second Division (Gen. Davis) of the Second Army Corps, now at Manassas, Va., has been ordered to Middletown, Penn. The advisability of marching the troops from Chickamauga to Knoxville and Lexington is under consideration.

The division ordered to Knoxville is the second and consists of the following regiments: Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

The Third Division, ordered to Lexington, consists of the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Mississippi, Twenty-first Kansas, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, First New Hampshire.

The troops of the Fourth Corps ordered from Tampa to Huntsville, Ala., are the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, Fifth Ohio, Second New York, Thirty-second Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio.

The troops of the Second Corps ordered from Manassas to Middletown, Penn., are the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Thirty-second Kansas, Third New York, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fourth Missouri, Seventh Illinois, First Rhode Island, Third Missouri, Second Tennessee.

The First Ohio and the Fifth United States Cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk Point.

The Fourth Kentucky, Col. Colson commanding, has been ordered from Lexington to Jacksonville and attached to the Seventh Corps.

The movement of these troops is in accordance with the plans of the War Department to break up the large camps and spread the troops about the country.

GOVERNOR PLEADS FOR TROOPS.

Adjutant General Sent to Ask that Men Be Brought North.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Gov. Black to-day directed Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to go to Washington for the purpose of making a personal and urgent request that the New York State troops in the Southern camps be moved north so that they can recuperate in health. Gen. Tillinghast left for Washington to-night.

The Governor has taken this action because of the many individual requests that have been made to him to have the troops moved north, especially from Fernandina, because of climatic conditions, which according to letters from that place have so weakened the troops that they are in no condition to take the field. Gov. Black believes that during the cessation of hostilities, which is near at hand, it is not necessary to keep the troops in camp at Fernandina and that they should be moved north, where they can regain their strength. Few, if any, complaints have come to the Governor of the climate affecting the troops at Chickamauga or Camp Alger.

The Governor, through Gen. Tillinghast, is not going to ask the President or the War Department to move the troops back to camps in this State, although such action would be most preferable, but he is simply going to request that the troops be moved to some Northern point.

MARCHING IN RAIN AND MUD.

Second Division Has a Hard Tramp to Thorough Gap, Va.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 10.—Despite fords waist deep and muddy roads, the Second Division yesterday reached Thorough Gap, Va., covering two days' marches in one day. The troops were drenched and had to camp on ground made soft by rain. Under the circumstances the march was highly successful. The Quartermaster's Department performed its work well.

PECULIAR ROBBERY CASE.

Victim of a Cable Car Accident Taken to a Hospital—Found Later in a Dazed Condition.

Capt. Sheehan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station is investigating the case of Thomas Jefferson Wells of 327 Amsterdam Avenue, who was injured by falling off a cable car on Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-third Street, about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mr. Wells was taken into the drug store of Carter & Robertson, at the corner, and treated by Dr. Coles of Roosevelt Hospital. He was taken to the hospital at about 7:30 in the same ambulance with Joseph Daly of 33 West Thirty-second Street, who was also injured by a cable car. Mr. Wells was found to have a fractured nose and three scalp wounds.

At 12:30 yesterday morning he was met by Joseph Finnegan of 141 West Sixty-first Street, at Fifty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, half a block from the hospital, in a dazed condition, and asked the latter to take him home, saying that he had been robbed of $18 and an umbrella. The daughter of Mr. Wells reported the matter to the police yesterday morning, and asked that an investigation be made.

Sergt. Russell of the Twenty-fourth Precinct said last night:

"All we know is that Mr. Wells was injured about 6:10 last night, and was sent to Roosevelt Hospital in an insensible condition by Officer Baxter. To-day some of his relatives reported that his money and umbrella were missing. They asked if he had been searched, and I told them that, under the circumstances, the officer did not search him, as he had no right to do so. I referred the matter to the hospital for investigation. Detective Rahune was sent to Mr. Wells's home, but he was said to be too ill to talk."

The clerk at Roosevelt Hospital said that when Mr. Wells was brought to the hospital, at 7 o'clock, he was rather dazed, but able to sit in a chair. "He was taken into the accident room, where there were nine other patients at the time. About 9 o'clock he asked to go home, because he was anxious on account of his family. As he appeared able to walk, we decided to let him go. I asked if he had money enough for a cab, and he then discovered his loss, which he stated to be first $13 and afterward $18. He left the hospital between 9 and 10, and we have no idea where he was from then until found at 12:30."

Assistant Superintendent Grimshaw says that he does not suspect any of the employes. Everything points to the theory that he was robbed on the street before the arrival of the officer. He was handled by two or three parties before the officer took charge of him.

At Mr. Wells's residence last night all information was refused. Mr. Wells is sixty-two years old, and a wealthy retired man, living with his two daughters.

PRESIDENT EUSTON DISLIKED.

National Linseed Oil Stockholders Said to be Dissatisfied.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 10.—It was rumored here to-day that an effort was being made to remove President Alexander Euston of the National Linseed Oil Company. It is alleged that he has not conducted the affairs of the big trust satisfactorily and that he is responsible for the present condition of the combine. Euston resides in this city, but is at present out of town, but his friends say that the oposition does not come from the larger stockholders, but from some of the smaller ones who are always complaining. A confirmation of these rumors came from Chicago to-day in a statement that the rumors had had the effect of strengthening the stock [illegible].

B. Altman & Co.

Ladies' Imported Washable Chamois Gloves, 6 Button Length,
48c. Pair.

CARRANZA RETURNS TO CANADA

Has Been Sending Blockade Runners to Cuba from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Lieut. Carranza, who was supposed to have sailed for England three weeks ago, in accordance with an order from the Canadian Government to leave the country, appeared here again today.

He refused to say where he had been, but H. C. St. Pierre, Lieut. Carranza's lawyer, states that the Lieutenant has been on a visit to St. Pierre and Miquelon, where he has been superintending the sending of blockade runners to Cuba.

His work being over now and peace at hand, he has come back to bid farewell to his friends before leaving for Europe.

SPANISH PRISONERS DEPART.

Alicante Sails from Santiago with 1,050 Sick Men.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Spain to-day with 1,050 sick Spanish soldiers on board.

The embarkation of the sick Spaniards on the Alicante was a most pitiful sight. They were brought from the hospitals on stretchers, in wagons, and upon the backs of their comrades, often scarcely stronger than the sick men they bore. The docks were lined with officers and soldiers, who supported or carried their wives and daughters.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon arrived here this morning and will take 2,136 Spanish soldiers to-morrow. She has bed capacity for 230 sick.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS' PLATFORM.

Their National League Denounces the War Department—Enthusiasm for Mr. Croker.

The Negro National Democratic League at the second day's session of its fifth biennial convention, at 152 West Fifty-third Street, yesterday adopted a platform in which the War Department of the National Government is severely criticised. The platform is as follows:

The representatives of the Negro National Democratic League in convention assembled, hereby resolve as follows:

1. We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Democracy as laid down by Thomas Jefferson and the subsequently recognized Democratic leaders.

2. We most emphatically censure the present administration of the War Department for discriminating against negroes as army officers, believing as we do that candidates for any or all of such positions should be judged upon the basis of merit and not color.

3. We heartily congratulate the people of the United States upon the patriotism shown by them in coming to the defense of the Government in the present war between the United States and Spain.

4. We are proud of the valor and heroism displayed by the negro troops at the battle of Santiago. It is but a repetition of what the negro soldier has done in every war from that of the Revolution to the present time.

5. We rejoice to know that the negroes of every State of the Union are coming in large numbers into the ranks of the Democratic Party; and we especially commend the action of the negroes of Greater New York in literally uniting with the Democracy.

6. We firmly believe that the best interests of the race would be subserved by the election of a Democratic Congress this Fall, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort for the election of the same.

7. We heartily favor the carrying of American products in ships built in this country, constructed by Americans, and owned and officered by American citizens, and we urge that a law shall speedily be enacted to meet such ends.

8. We are unalterably opposed to the un-American practice against negroes being admitted to the West Point Military School, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and to the opposition against negroes in the artillery service.

At the evening session Edward E. Lee, the newly-elected President of the League, made a speech in which he closed with a eulogy of Richard Croker.

A Western delegate in the course of a lengthy speech declared that Mr. Croker was "the logical chief of the Democratic Party in the State of New York." This declaration was loudly applauded.

The delegates, just before adjourning, decided that a speech made on Wednesday night by T. Thomas Fortune, the well-known writer and editor of a negro newspaper, should be expunged from the records on the ground that Mr. Fortune was a Republican, and that there should be no record kept by a Democratic gathering of a Republican speech.

BURNED AN AMERICAN FLAG.

Woman Causes a Scandal at a Patriotic Lawn Party at Evanston, Ill.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Miss H. Haisi, a young Japanese woman, has aroused great indignation among society people of Evanston, who charge her with having deliberately and publicly burned a small American flag. The act was committed at a lawn party and musical given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. P. L. McKinie, at their home, for the benefit of Company F of the First Regiment.

It was a patriotic affair. American colors and Cuban flags were about the lawn, and a small flag was pinned on the breast of each guest as he or she entered. Miss Haisi objected when a member of the committee was about to pin a flag to her dress. Her friends thought she was joking, and the little banner was affixed in spite of her protests.

Several guests declare they saw Miss Haisi a little later walk toward one of the Japanese lanterns that were hung among the trees, tear the flag from her breast, and hold it in the flame until it was consumed. Spectators hurried toward her with indignant expostulations. Miss Briggs reached her first and inquired why she had done such a disgraceful thing.

"I did it because I don't like the American flag," Miss Haisi is quoted as retorting.

Mrs. Sternberg, President of the White City Club of Chicago, as whose guest Miss Haisi attended the party, saw the burning of the flag and reproved the young woman, but asked the onlookers, for the sake of preventing unpleasant publicity, to overlook the offense and not report it to the host and hostess. The young woman heard the reproofs calmly and said no one should compel her to wear an emblem she despised.

Miss Haisi's claim to Japanese birth is disputed by some of her acquaintances, who say she is either a native of Spain or of Spanish parentage. She is said to be refined and educated and a contributor to magazines.

GOLD MINE AWAITS CLAIMANTS.

Heiresses to Georgia Property Disappeared in Colorado 13 Years Ago.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 10.—In 1885 Margaret and Mary Sanders wrote from here to an uncle, Rufus Waldrup of Hayesville, N. C., for money to pay for their return home, as their parents had died. The money was sent, but nothing further has been heard of the girls. They have fallen heirs to a big Georgia farm, on which is a good gold mine, abandoned during the late war. Their father, Mac Sanders, a Unionist, escaped, with his wife, to the North in the early sixties, dying here under an assumed name.

Belgian Minister to Brazil Here.

Among the passengers who arrived last night on the steamer Finance from Colon was Count Vandensteen, Belgian Minister to Brazil, who has been visiting the Republics of Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. Count Vandensteen is on a visit to relatives in New York.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 104, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers, and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies, and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

WEST INDIA WEATHER SERVICE.

New Bureau, Now in Working Order, Receives First Reports from Six Stations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The West Indian Weather Service was practically commenced to-day, when the Washington office received reports from six of the ten observation stations recently established there. Prof. Willis L. Moore said to-night the system was now in complete working order.

The department will be enabled to forecast the terrible West Indian hurricanes that for years have swept the Atlantic Coast without warning. The whole group of islands has been plotted, and meteorological conditions are charted daily at the recently established stations. It was feared that the West Indian service might be hampered by delays in the cablegrams, but Prof. Moore stated that the reports to-day reached the Washington office within an hour and a half after the observations were made.

The vacancy in the Washington Bureau caused by the death of Prof. Morrill has been filled by the promotion of Prof. H. C. Frankenfield, now on duty at St. Louis, to be National Forecaster, on duty at Washington.

POSTAL CLERKS FOR SANTIAGO.

Four Experts Sail To-day—Others to Go Elsewhere Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Four skilled employes of the Post Office Department whose thorough knowledge of all branches of the postal service has caused their selection, will sail on the Yale from New York to-morrow for Santiago, where they will augment the force now controlling the military postal service there. The men are H. P. J. Muscheck and Hugo Heydeman of New York, Stephen O. Bridge of Baltimore and T. J. Mackey, Jr., of Washington. Five other employes have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to go next week to such points in our new military possessions as the Department shall direct. Harrison G. Sells of Buffalo, Lewis J. Robindon of Appleton, Wis.; J. H. Weber of Boston, W. H. Clifford of Pittsfield, Mass., and H. B. Lemcke of Savannah, are those chosen.

THE ARMY GETS THE YALE.

The Cruiser Will Carry Troops, Nurses, and Stores to Santiago.

The controversy between the army and navy over the cruiser Yale was settled yesterday and the vessel was formally turned over to the army to be used as a transport. The Yale left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went to the American Line pier at the foot of Fulton Street, North River. All the naval stores that were on board were transferred to the navy yard by tugs, and stores will be taken on board to-day for the army at Santiago.

In addition to stores, the Yale is to take to Santiago the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which is expected to-day from Springfield, Ill. The regiment is coming by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Yale is not in a very clean condition and the crew was busy yesterday cleaning ship and preparing for the reception of the soldiers.

The Yale will also take Lieut. Corby and twenty immune male nurses of the Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and four Sisters of Charity from Emmittsburg, Md., who arrived here Tuesday. The sisters are in charge of Mother Superior Margaret Carroll, and are going to act as nurses.

It is expected that Capt. Wise and the naval officers on the Yale will be relieved before the vessel sails.

SPANISH FOURS FLUCTUATE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Spanish fours opened this morning with an advance of ⅝, at 43⅛, dropped to 42⅝, but rallied subsequently to 42⅞, at which figure they were quoted at the close.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Business opened undecided on the Bourse to-day, and Spanish fours were weak at 42.80. Subsequently they advanced to 42.97, but closed at 42.55.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 64.80.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed with his authorized clerk to Montauk Point and report to Major John H. Duval, United States Army, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as an assistant.

First Lieut. John McA. Palmer, Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of volunteers and will join his regiment.

First Lieut. J. Y. Mason Blunt, Third Cavalry, is detailed for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the Leiter United States General Hospital, Chickamauga, and will report to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital accordingly.

Capt. Lotus Niles, Second Artillery, is relieved from duty with Battery G of that regiment, at Long Island Head, Mass., and will proceed to Tampa and report for temporary duty with Battery K, Second Artillery, as attached thereto.

First Lieut. Washington D. Gibbs, Jr., Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service, on tender of resignation, to enable him to accept promotion.

Private Fred L. Albritton, Hospital Corps, now at Division Hospital, Second Division, First Army Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., will be discharged the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

First Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth Infantry, will proceed from Quarantine Station, Staten Island, N. Y., to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed four visits during each of the months of August and September to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William B. Summerall, United States Army, will proceed from Atlanta to Camp Alger, Virginia, and report to the commanding General United States troops at that place for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William G. Ashby, United States Army, will proceed from Alexandria, Va., to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of the United States general hospital at that point for duty.

Private John J. Callanan, Company A, First New York Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station to enable him to accept a commission.

Major Elmer E. Heg, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon United States Army, for duty in the United States general hospital at that post.

First Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States volunteers and will proceed to join his troop.

Capt. Hugh H. Colquitt, Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Aug. 6.

First Lieut. William H. Hay, Tenth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty pertaining to the muster in of United States volunteers and from duty at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Penn. He will proceed to Montauk Point and join his troop.

Major Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, United States Army, will proceed to Tryon, N. C., on official business pertaining to the location of a camp at or near that place.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Carl F. Hansen, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, is extended fifteen days.

Leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. (then Second Lieutenant) Lewis S. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended fourteen days on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted the following-named officers: Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, United States Infantry; Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Lucius V. Hubbard, Fifteenth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Brig. Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp on his staff.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Second Lieut. Harry O. Willard, Tenth Cavalry, is extended one month and seven days on account of sickness.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, United States Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, and will proceed to Montauk Point and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with the Fifth Army Corps.

Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps and will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to the commanding General, United States troops, at that place for assignment to the command of a brigade.

Chaplain Robert D. Wear, Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Chaplain W. K. Weaver, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

The leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. W. S. Davis, Assistant Surgeon, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The following-named officers having tendered their resignations are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Major W. S. Hendricks, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas W. Tipton, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness, from Aug. 4, is granted Capt. Benjamin A. Farrell, First Kentucky Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Major D. B. Porter, Jr., Third Battalion, First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, is further extended twenty days on account of sickness.

The following-named officers will repair to their homes, and upon their arrival there report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army: Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, United States Volunteers; Col. Charles L. Beynton, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. Lawrence J. Logan, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third United States Cavalry; Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Major Victor C. Vaughan, Surgeon, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Major Merrill E. Webb, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Major David B. Wilson, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. Charles A. Worden, Seventh United States Infantry; Capt. Cornelius De Witt Willcox, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers; Capt. John W. Barker, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; Capt. John H. Dunn, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, Fifteenth United States Infantry; Second Lieut. Rudolph J. Haas, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Mark L. Hersey, Quartermaster, Twelfth United States Infantry; Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Sixth United States Cavalry; Second Lieut. Charles O'Reilly Atkinson, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Timothy J. Sullivan, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Donaldson, United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William O. Kelm, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Ninth Battalion Ohio Volunteers having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: Capt. John H. Dickeson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William H. Brooks.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. Harry S. Stanton, First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. Thomas J. MacFarland, Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Arthur Jost, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. William Hunt, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Cavalry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted Lieut. Col. Jacob H. Smith, Twelfth Infantry.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Sea Girt, N. J., on official business under instructions of the Secretary of War.

Capt. Edward Glines, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on account of ill health, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major John McClellan, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of a division.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, is extended ten days, on account of sickness.

Navy.

Paymaster's Clerk I. B. Conkling is appointed, on nomination of Paymaster R. T. M. Ball, for duty at the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. G. Evans is ordered to the Katahdin.

Assistant Surgeon T. L. Rhoads is detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to continue duties at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred G. Grunwell is detached from the Naval Proving Grounds and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Washington.

Lieut. Commander W. J. Barnette is detached from command of the Dorothea and ordered immediately to treatment at the hospital, Key West, temporarily, then to hospital at Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Cadet R. S. Manley's order of June 10 is modified; he is detached from the Harvard and ordered home, with leave until Sept. 30.

Lieut. E. J. Dorn, on arrival of the Dolphin at Key West, is detached from the Lancaster and ordered immediately to the Helena as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Charles E. Vreeland's order of April 1 is modified; he is detached from the Helena immediately on the arrival of the Dolphin at Key West, and immediately to the Dolphin as Executive Officer.

Acting Gunner George P. Brady is ordered to the Lancaster immediately.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes, when discharged from treatment at the hospital, New York, is ordered home with sick leave for two months.

Naval Cadet Reynolds Hayden is ordered to the Bennington immediately.

Lieut. M. C. Gorgas is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, and ordered immediately to the Albatross.

Lieut. N. T. Houston is detached from the Castine and ordered immediately to command the Dorothea.

Ensign John Dep Douw is detached from the Southery and ordered home.

Ensign R. A. Moorehead is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Castine immediately.

Lieut. F. Parker is detached from command of the Huntress and ordered immediately to the Rainbow.

Lieut. William Clifford is detached from the Montauk and ordered immediately to the Rainbow.

Lieut. R. E. L. Hutchinson is detached from the Huntress and ordered immediately to the Rainbow.

Ensign L. F. Burrough is detached from the Manhattan and ordered immediately to the Marcellus.

Lieut. Charles H. Parker is detached from the Catskill and ordered immediately to the Marcellus.

Mate Herbert G. Porter is ordered to the Marcellus immediately.

Ensign H. F. Fuller is detached from the Lehigh and ordered immediately to the Marcellus.

Lieut. James P. Parker is detached from the Minnesota and ordered immediately to the Marcellus.

Marine Machinist Robert Logan is dropped from the naval service.

Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Gilman is detached from the East Boston and ordered immediately to the Marcellus.

Assistant Paymaster Albert W. Lavender is ordered to the Southery immediately.

Hunter
Baltimore
Rye
The Choicest Whiskey
For Club, Family and
Medicinal Use. . . .

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder should be used by every one who values a good complexion. A sample of each sufficient for 3 weeks' use for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., N. Y.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glove
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.

Wanamaker's

The New Era

IN days that were olden—but not long past, the retailer accepted Summer dullness as an inevitable condition.

Not so now. We have discovered that the quiet season makes conditions for favorable trading—favorable to the consumer. Hence in this dog-day August the store is bright every day with attractions—goods inherently inviting, and doubly so, with bargain flavor added. Witness

Furniture

Manufacturers' samples have been making merry here all the week. Rocking Chairs on Tuesday, Toilet Tables Wednesday, and to-day,

Boudoir Desks

Just One Hundred and Eighty-six distinct styles—only one each—all fresh, bright, new and made for the recent semi-annual Furniture Exposition. Prices are $5 to $110, and all worth at least one-half more if you paid the cost of producing and handling. Six are quoted.

At $5—Of oak; antique finish; 28 in. wide, 14 in. deep, 40 in. high; 1 large drawer; French legs.
At $9—Of quartered oak; 28 in. wide, 14 in. deep, 40 in. high; carved lid; 1 large drawer; finely polished.
At $12—Of quartered oak; 31 in. wide, 18 in. deep, 38 in. high; shaped ends; carved claw feet.
At $15—Of curly birch; 26 in. wide, 15 in. deep, 40 in. high; carved lid; French legs; noiseless slides.
At $1 .50—Of mahogany; 29 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 40 in. high; swell front; shaped ends; noiseless slides.
At $21—Of bird's-eye maple; 32 in. wide, 16 in. deep, 38 in. high; 2 large drawers; swell front.

These are only an incident of the great August offering.

Fourth floor.

Carpets at Reduced Prices THE offerings made two days since have resulted in a great success. The following prices made large sales a foregone conlusion:

Axminsters at 60c., from 90c. and $1.
Velvets at 75c., from $1.25.
Velvets at 85c., from $1 40.
Tapestries at 55c., from 74c. and 80c.

Special arrangements can be made to hold present purchases for future deliveries.

Third floor.

Price Argument on Fine Dinner Sets JUST ready some beautiful new Austrian china dinner sets, in latest shapes and decorations. Sets comprise 103 pieces, in flower and gold designs, and every piece gilded. $20 would be cheap. The price is only $16 while this lot lasts. A few other sorts, handsome, too, and inexpensive:

At $15—Austrian china, 102 pieces; one meat dish less than the above.
At $12—American porcelain, 112 pieces, all gilded; in 4 designs; good value at $16.
At $7.75—English porcelain, 112 pieces.
At $6.50—English porcelain, 100 pieces; were $8 a set.

Basement.

Mourning Millinery EACH piece has individuality. Nothing but black in color, but absolute distinction in design. Our milliners have too much pride to be dull or commonplace.

London and Paris have yielded their coming ideas and this first showing of new mourning millinery is just another testimony to the leadership of our millinery store.

Prices $8 and upward.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

AMERICA AT THE PARIS SHOW.

Efforts to Secure an Increase of Space at the Exposition.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Efforts to obtain more than 150,000 square feet of space allotted by the Directors of the Paris Exposition to exhibitors of the United States will be made at once by Commissioner General Peck.

Meanwhile, the Commissioner General's assistant, John H. McGibbons, is arranging for the distribution of the space already granted by the Directors of the exposition. He completed the mailing of more than 30,000 circular letters to-day to individuals and corporations in all parts of the country, asking for the submission of applications for space. According to the circulars, the division of space is as follows:

Education, instruments of precision, and general process of letters, sciences, and arts, 11,471.
Fine arts, not yet known.
General machinery and electricity, 50,000.
Transportation, civil engineering, 20,000.
Agricultural and food products, (groups 7 and 10,) 20,000.
Horticulture, not yet known.
Forestry, chase, and fisheries, 3,300.
Mines and mining, 7,700.
Furniture and decoration of public buildings and dwellings, and general manufactures, 25,000.
Chemical industries, 5,160.
Threads, textiles, and wearing apparel, 18,000.
Heating apparatus, 4,500.
Army and navy, 8,800.

In nearly all the buildings the position for American exhibits have been arranged. The exceptions are in the transportation, electricity, machinery, and fine arts buildings.

L. Z. Leiter Borrows $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Levi Z. Leiter and his wife, Mrs. Mary Theresa Leiter, to-day filed for record two mortgages pledging five pieces of their most valuable down-town real estate, valued at $2,087,420, to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for the payment of a loan of $1,000,000, which had been made by that company. The mortgages were for $200,000 and $800,000. Both are for a term of ten years, and at an interest of 4 per cent. Prepayments of $5,000 or more of the principal after one year on any interest day is granted by a special clause in the instrument.

PRAISE FOR THE MARINES

Capt. Murphy, in His Official Report on the Battle of July 3, Compliments His Men.

ALL DID THEIR DUTY SUPERBLY

He Says the Battery Was Handled as Coolly and Deliberately as If the Men Had Been at Target Practice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following report has been made public by the Navy Department:

Flagship North Atlantic Station, July 16, 1898. United States Flagship Brooklyn, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

Sir:

1. I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the marine guard of this vessel on the 3d inst. in the action which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron.

2. At the moment the alarm was given that the enemy's ships were coming out of the harbor the guard was at quarters, ready for inspection. It was immediately dismissed and the men sent to their stations for battle. The men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder, and apparently no concern for personal safety. The battery was handled with admirable coolness and deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in setting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice and each striving to make a record score. Considering the fact that the enemy was within effective range during the greater part of the action, the fire of the secondary battery must have been most destructive to his men and material, and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves. It is reported that the Spanish officers have stated that so deadly was the effect of our secondary battery fire it was impossible to keep their men at the guns.

Some Displayed Conspicuous Courage.

3. Where all did their duty manfully, it is a difficult matter to select individuals for special mention. There are some, however, who deserve to be brought to your notice by name for conduct that displayed in a conspicuous manner courage, intelligence, and devotion to duty. During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the starboard six-pounder, and in the effort to withdraw it the case became detached from the projectile, leaving the latter fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear. Corp. Robert Gray of the port gun asked and received permission to attempt to drive the projectile out by means of a rammer. To do this it was necessary to go out on the gun, and the undertaking was full of difficulties and danger, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the turret guns firing overhead. The gun was hot, and it was necessary to cling to the Jacob's ladder with one hand while endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort, he was forced to give up, and was ordered in. Quarter Gunner W. H. Smith then came, sent by the executive officer, and promptly placed himself in the dangerous position outside the gun port, where he worked and failed, as the Corporal had done. Neither had been able to get the rammer into the bore, and there seemed nothing left to do but dismount the gun.

Macneal Did What Others Could Not.

At this juncture Private Macneal, one of the crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that, as a forlorn hope, he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward turret were firing, the blast nearly knocking him overboard, and the enemy's shots were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time that Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed on the other side of the deck. Macneal never paused in his work. The rammer was finally placed in the bore and the shell ejected. The gun was immediately put into action, and Macneal resumed his duties as coolly as if what he had done were a matter of every day routine.

The battle orderlies well merit a place among those whose conduct is worthy of special mention. They were on the move constantly, bearing battle orders to all parts of the ship, and in no instance did they fail in the prompt and intelligent performance of their responsible duty.

Signalmen Were in Danger.

The signalmen occupied very exposed positions during the action, and rendered excellent service. Signal halyards and numbers, battleflags, and speed cones were riddled by small projectiles and fragments of bursting shell, casualties that show in what a zone of danger the signalmen performed their duties. Signalmen Coombs and McIntyre, and Battle Orderlies Rall and Davis were so near Yeoman Ellis when he was killed that they were bespattered with blood.

The following are the names of the battle orderlies:

To the Flag Officer—Privates Rall and Davis.

To the Commanding Officer—Privates Kelly, Smith, and Sanjule.

To the Executive Officer—Privates Bremen G. Wisner and O'Donnell.

The flag orderly, Private Richmond, and commanding officer's orderly, Private Woodsum, were on deck and rendered good services.

The following are the names of the signalmen:

Forward—Privates Coombs and McIntyre.

Aft—Privates Shaw and A'Llearne.

The music boys, Drummer Weisenberg and Fifer Stewart, were stationed on the main and the gun decks, respectively, to sound trumpet calls, and behaved manfully.

None showed more unflinching courage than the men in the military tops, who stood by their guns, delivering their fire with unerring precision, undismayed by the projectiles flying about them and striking in their immediate vicinity. Private Stockbridge, the only man on the sick list, climbed into the maintop at the signal for battle, where he remained to the end of the action, doing good work at his gun.

The non-commissioned officers — First Sergt. Manning, Sergts. Bristow, Montair, Ingalls, and McDevitt; Corps. Dittmerer, Doyle, and Gray—showed excellent soldierly qualities in the management of the men and battery.

First Sergt. Manning rendered valuable aid in supervising the widely separated detachments of the guard. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and bearing of Lieut. Borden. His courage and excellent services proved him a valuable officer.

There were no casualties of a serious nature. Two men were slightly injured—one, Private Flynn, in the back by a splinter; the other, Private Barfield, in the leg, cause unknown. In neither case was it necessary for the men to leave his station.

4. It is a matter of greatest pride to the guard, officers and men alike, to be able to claim a share in the splendid work done by the Brooklyn on the 3d inst.

5. A report nearly identical with this has been made to the commanding officer.

Very respectfully,
PAUL ST. C. MURPHY,
Captain, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

To the Colonel Commandant, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington.

Second indorsement:
U. S. Flagship Brooklyn,
Off Santiago de Cuba,
July 15, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded: The conduct of the Marine Guard under Capt. Murphy's command on the occasion of the destruction of the Spanish squadron, on July 3, 1898, was in every way worthy of the accompanying report.
W. S. SCHLEY,
Commodore, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief, Flying Squadron.

SAILORS ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Only 170 Men on the Sick List in Sampson's Fleet.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 9.—There are only 170 men on the sick list, out of 5,000 men on the ships in this harbor, and none of the cases is serious.

Chief Engineer C. J. MacConnell, the Fleet Engineer, of the flagship New York, goes north in a day or so on sick leave. He has been suffering from rheumatism almost since the war began; but he has stuck to his duty. The doctors, however, now positively order him home.

PREPARING TO RAISE THE COLON.

Two Wrecking Craft Reach Guantanamo Bay to Coal.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 10.—The Badger and the I. J. Merritt have arrived. The latter, after coaling, will proceed to the wreck of the Cristobal Colon.

The Merritt & Chapman wreckers now think the Infanta Maria Teresa is held in a position by a rock through her bottom forward; but they expect to haul her off soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Assistant Secretary Allen, who is directly in charge of the operations looking to the raising of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, has not been advised of the return to Norfolk of the third expedition sent down by the wreckers for that purpose. He has not ordered the abandonment of the attempt to save the vessel, and it is conjectured here that the wreckers returned to Norfolk owing to the fear of a tropical hurricane off Hatteras to which they would be peculiarly exposed owing to the fact that they were towing pontoons and were otherwise unprepared to encounter severe weather. It is believed they will proceed again as soon as the weather conditions will permit.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Celtic Will Carry Stores and Mail to Sampson's Squadron.

The United States refrigerating steamer Celtic, which is lying at the Ordnance Dock, Brooklyn Navy Yard, is being fitted out for a trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico. The vessel will leave next Saturday, in command of Capt. H. B. Mansfield, and will carry a large quantity of stores and supplies for the American war vessels now in Southern waters. Two of the navy yard tugs transferred some stores to the Celtic yesterday from the auxiliary cruisers Harvard and Yale. In addition to the supplies the Celtic will carry mail to the vessels of Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron.

The transformation of the transport Panther into a cruiser is almost completed, and the ensign was unfurled yesterday morning when "colors" was sounded at the yard.

A dock trial of the cruiser Chicago's engines will be made in a few days, and that vessel will soon be ready for active work.

The repairs to the battleship Texas are being rapidly made, and the vessel will probably be floated from the dry dock before the end of the coming week.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S MAIL.

Feminine Admirers Write for His Picture and Autograph.

Lieut. Hobson had a specially heavy batch of mail at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. His letters are increasing in number daily. Many of them are from women who want his picture and autograph. An acquaintance of his said yesterday that, though he does not show it, he is beginning to grow tired of the constant attacks to which he is subjected. Every time he moves the public demands an interview with him. His unfailing cheerful courtesy to all with whom he comes in contact has been a notable feature of his reign as a public favorite.

Lieut. Hobson visited the offices of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of his scheme to raise the Colon. In the evening he met his sister and went to the San Remo Hotel, in Central Park West, where they were the guests of S. Reading Bertram and family. Lieut. Hobson and Miss Hobson remained at the San Remo for the night.

Cable Steamer Returns from Cuba.

The Norwegian steamer Adria, which arrived off Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, came up to the city yesterday morning. The Adria has been engaged in cable work near Santiago. She had on board two Sergeants and ten men of the United States Signal Corps. The Adria is to be turned over to her agents, as her charter has expired.

The Ardanmohr Sails for Cuba.

The Munson Line steamer Ardanmohr sailed yesterday for Gibara, Cuba. The sailing was delayed on account of inability to get clearance papers. They were secured yesterday.

NEW YORK TROOPS FOR HAWAII.

First Regiment Volunteers Embark at San Francisco for Honolulu—Will Report to Col. Barker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Company E and half of Company D of the First New York Volunteers to-day embarked on the steamer Mariposa as passengers for Honolulu, where they will report to Col. Barker. The detachment numbers 154, under Capt. Prockard.

Hawaiian Commission's Departure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt of the Hawaiian Commission, will sail on the steamer Mariposa for Honolulu to-night if the Eastern mails arrive in time; otherwise her departure will be delayed until to-morrow.

ANOTHER STRIKE REPORTED.

Members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union Go Out.

The strike contagion was prevalent yesterday among the 3,700 members of the Children's Jacket Makers' Union, and as a result 180 shops in Greater New York are shut down. An increase of 30 per cent. on fine work, and 20 per cent. on common or rought work is deanded, with a work day of ten hours for operators in the former grade and nine hours in the latter. More than 800 of the strikers are women and girls.

The strike of the cloakmakers has dwindled down to 300 operators, who are now on strike in two shops. This number includes the Newark employés of Benjamin & Caspary of 502 Broadway.

The Pantsmakers' Union, numbering 3,000 members, and the United Brotherhood of Tailors, aggregating 10,000 members, have not yet discussed the strike problem.

There was no change yesterday in the controversy between the firm of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, and their striking machinists. The presence of the pickets on the doorsteps of the big factory yesterday morning gave rise to the rumor that the strike is nearing an end.

A DYING CHILD NEGLECTED.

Parents of Faith Potter, Sick with Fever, Will Not Call a Physician.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Aug. 10.—Faith Potter, twelve years old, daughter of William Potter, a wealthy resident of Orient, is ill with typhoid fever and despite the positive orders of the Health Officer, the family refuse to summon a physician to attend the child. The Potters believe in personal prayer, faith cure, etc.

Dr. Hartranft of Southold, who is President of the town Board of Health, visited the house, and found the temperature of the child 105 and the pulse 135. He pronounced the case one of malignant typhoid, and ordered the family to summon a physician and to isolate the child and provide it with a nurse. The family refused to do this, and Mrs. Potter threatened to throw any medicine left in the house out of a window.

To-night the child is said to be dying.

Abduction of Gerald Lapiner.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The latest clue to the whereabouts of the kidnapped child, Gerald Lapiner, has again placed Lieut. Larkin on the alert. A man named Diemering claims the child is in the vicinity of Rochelle, Ill. The father, Louis Lapiner, together with an officer, has gone to investigate. Mr. Lapiner says his reward of $2,500 for the recovery of his son still holds good, but that he will not pay it to the abductors if he can help it. He prefers to give the money to the police.

Question of Awarding City Bonds.

Zimmerman & Forshay, who bid $1,000,000 of the new city bonds, protested to the Controller yesterday against accepting any of the bids of the three syndicates who are trying to get the bonds. The firm claims that it would be against the interests of the city to award the bonds to any one of the syndicates. The bonds have not yet been awarded. The Corporation Counsel is still considering the questions raised concerning the validity of certain bids and the legality of the issue.

UNCAS SURVIVES A FIRE

Flames Near Her Magazines Place Her in Grave Danger.

BUTTERFLY FORETELLS PEACE

"Flagship of the Mosquito Fleet" Passes Through Varied Adventures in the Cuban Blockade.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 10.—The tug Uncas, commanded by Lieut. F. R. Brainard, returned here this morning after another exciting fortnight of blockade duty on the North Cuban coast. The Uncas, which has been jocularly dubbed "the flagship of the Mosquito Fleet," holds the record of the three smaller boats for continuous blockade service and interesting experiences. She carries Cuban expeditions and lands them almost under the enemy's guns; she chases almost anything from a raft to a battleship, and occupies spare moments by knocking over Spanish blockhouses and capturing prizes.

On this, her latest trip, the Uncas put ashore another filibustering expedition for Gomez, and had a dangerous fire in her own hold, just above the magazines. In spite of all this, she looked none the worse when she steamed into Key West Harbor to-day for more coal and provisions. When the Uncas left here two weeks ago she carried Capt. Stable, of Gomez's staff, with six other Cubans and 500 Remington carbines and ammunition for the insurgent commander's forces. The next morning an overturned cookstove, in the forecastle started a fire. The Uncas was then only two or three miles off Havana, and as the flames raged fiercely for a few minutes a well-directed shell from any of the land batteries would have sent her to the bottom. Those on board the Uncas could see troops of Spaniards about the guns ashore, but no deadly messengers came their way, and after the fire had been extinguished by chopping away the woodwork, the tug proceeded to Cay Confites, near Caibarien, where she put her little Cuban party ashore without encountering a Spaniard.

Then the Uncas steamed toward Matanzas, and on her way there, while near Cardenas, a torpedo boat was sighted, close to the shore, sending up rockets. The natural supposition was that she was a Spanish vessel attempting to communicate with the shore, and the Uncas promptly headed in her direction. As she drew near the torpedo boat turned and came out to meet her. She was then recognized as the Talbot.

It was while lying off Matanzas, a day or two ago, that the Uncas was fired upon. She was within two miles of the shore, when, without any warning, a sand battery of six or eight inch guns began firing shells at her. Fully twenty of these wicked missiles fell around the tug, within a radius of a hundred yards, before she could get out of range. As she steamed away, the Uncas returned the fire with her three forward and after six-pounders.

Then occurred a little incident illustrating the superstitions of seamen. The last shell from the Uncas's stern gun had just screamed its way across the waters when a gaudy-winged butterfly, which had blown off shore, hovered over the still smoking gun and settled down on its grim muzzle. A horny-fisted Irishman who manned the gun saw it, threw up his hands, and shouted to Lieut. Brainard:

"Say, Captain, that settled it. That's the last shot we'll fire 'n this war."

And there is not a man on the tug who is not thoroughly convinced that the butterfly's visit was a sure forerunner of peace.

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS RELEASED.

Their Destination, Sagua La Grande, Not a Blockaded Port.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 10.—Acting under orders from Washington, Commodore Remey has released the Norwegian steamers Aladdin and Bergen, recently captured by the gunboats Hawk and Viking, respectively, while bound from Tampico and Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The ground for their release is that Sagua is not a blockaded port. Both steamers left here to-day for their original destination.

A like disposition will doubtless be made of the case of the Norwegian steamer Franklin, captured by the Hawk while bound for Sagua.

This afternoon Commodore Remey received orders from Washington to release the steamer Tabasqueno, captured by the gunboat Hawk while making for Sagua la Grande under the French flag. Her case falls in the same category as the Bergen, Aladdin, and Franklin, under the contention that Sagua la Grande is not a blockaded port.

The Hornet Gets a Prize.

KEY WEST, Aug. 10.—The auxiliary gunboat Hornet arrived here this afternoon with the Spanish two-masted schooner Salve Maria, captured while runing from Batabano to the Isle of Pines for food. The Salve Maria carried six men, but no cargo.

Osceola Joins Southern Blockade.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 10.—The Osceola has sailed to join the southern blockade.

JOHN MASON JACKSON'S WILL.

Most of His Property Left in Trust Until 1904.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The will of the late John Mason Jackson, formerly Treasurer of the Western Electric Company, who died July 6 at Honolulu, Hawaii, was filed yesterday in the Probate Court. The estimated value of the estate is placed by the executors of the will, John Backson and Enos M. Barton, at $96,000, the personal property amounting to $90,000. Baptist institutions, including the University of Chicago, the First Baptist Church of Hyde Park, the American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society of New York, and the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia are beneficiaries under the will.

But few direct money bequests are recorded in the testament, as the major part of the estate, according to the conditions of the will, is to be held in trust until 1904, when the final division will be made. It is provided, however, that in case either of the parents of the testator are alive at the expiration of the trust, the date of the settlement shall be postponed till after their demise.

The sums directly bequeathed amount to $15,000, the father and mother of the testator receiving each $5,000 and the household goods. The remainder is divided among his relatives in amounts of $250 to $1,000. Provision is made for the First Baptist Church of Hyde Park to receive $2,000 on condition that the congregation erect a church building within two years.

At the conclusion of the trust, Mary White Jackson and William H. Jackson, sister and brother of the deceased, are to receive $10,000 each and one half of the excess of the estate over $20,000 is also to be divided between them. The remaining half of the excess is to be given in equal shares to the American Baptist Missionary Union of Boston, Mass.; the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, New York; the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, and the Trustees of the University of Chicago.

These bequests are unconditional, except that the American Baptist Publication Society shall annually devote a part of its legacy as a reward for the best tract received by them upon the subject "How to Bring the Masses to Christ."

GIRL KILLS A BLACKSNAKE.

Was in a Tree on a Mount Vernon Lawn and Almost Fell on Her.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 10.—Miss Jennie Kernaghan of 62 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, had a fight yesterday with a big blacksnake. She was playing croquet when the ball rolled under an old, half-dead tree at the end of the lawn. Miss Kernaghan went under the tree to get the ball, and to do so had to stoop down and lean forward to pass under the lower branches. While she was reaching out with the mallet to draw the ball toward her a blacksnake which measured a trifle less than six feet dropped from a limb above.

Before the snake could recover from the fall into position again, Miss Kernaghan struck at it with the mallet and luckily killed it. A search was then made for the other snake which it was expected would be in the tree, but no big one was found. Twelve small ones but a few days old were found and killed.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

JAPANESE PRAISE OUR GUNNERS.

They Will Pay Us the Further Compliment of Copying Our Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—K. Hideshhima, second engineer; Ye Susaki, chief surgeon, and K. Nakahama, paymaster of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, now at Cramps' shipyard, have arrived, and complete the roster of the cruiser's officers. As soon as the crew of the war vessel arrives from Japan she will leave for Yokosuka naval station.

The three officers who have just arrived, in speaking of the naval battle off Santiago, agreed that American gunnery and bravery rather than the size of the guns and the amount of metal thrown was responsible for the victory. They said an analysis of the situation showed that the eight-inch guns are better in close-distance fighting than the great twelve and thirteen inch guns. Constructor Ite, who has been here for some time, in discussing the battle said:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous fact impressed upon the mind of the naval authorities was the necessity for training and discipline. The Spanish were not trained in shooting, and the Americans were. No matter how good ships may be or how much individual bravery is displayed on board of them, all is without avail if the men have not been taught to use their guns. The Japanese Government has always followed very closely the example of the American Government in training its sailors how to shoot."

CYCLE RACES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Results of Contests at the National L. A. W. Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Following are summaries of the bicycle races to-day in connection with the National League meet:

One-half Mile National Championship, Amateur.—First semi-final. George H. Colett, New Haven, first; G. R. Pease, Indianapolis, second. Time—1:17. Also ran in the order named: Peabody, Chicago; Robbins, Middletown; Stockhoff, St. Louis, and Van Cott, New York.

Second semi-final—"Joe" Rogers, Philadelphia, first; E. C. Haussman, New Haven, second; G. L. Kraemer, Newark, third. Time—1:17. Also ran: Potter, Detroit; Heltzer, Fort Wayne; Lewellyn, Chicago.

Final heat—G. H. Colett, first; G. L. Kraemer, second; "Joe" Rogers, third. (No time.) Haussman and Pease also ran.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—J. E. Walsh, Boston, (110 yards,) first; Sam Murgarger, Indianapolis, (125 yards,) second; Major Taylor, (scratch,) third; E. C. Bald, (scratch,) fourth; Orlando Stevens, (20 yards,) fifth. Time—2:06 3-5. Tom Butler, (30 yards,) and Fisher, (50 yards,) fell. H. B. Freeman, (10 yards;) Kimble, (40 yards;) McCarthy, (40 yards,) and Bowler, (40 yards,) also ran.

Two-Mile National Championship.—First Semi-Final—Major Taylor first, Tom Cooper second, F. A. McFarland third. Time—4:34. H. B. Freeman and J. T. Fisher also ran.

Second Semi-Final—A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, first; Owen Kimble, Louisville, second; Bald, third. Time—4:33 3-5. Gardiner and Stevens also ran in order named.

Final Heat—Kimble first, Major Taylor second, Bald third, Cooper fourth, Mertens fifth. Time—4:00 1-5.

World's record by 8 seconds.

Semi-Finals, Two-Mile Amateur Championship.—First Semi-Final—E. C. Haussman, New Haven, first; F. S. Robbin, Middletown, second; J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, third. Time—4:35. L. G. Kraemer, Newark, and C. Pease, Indianapolis, also ran.

Second Semi-Final—G. H. Colett, New Haven, first; Lee H. Heller, Fort Wayne, second. Time—4:47 1-5. C. S. Porter, Detroit; Charles Ertz, New York, and Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, also ran in the order named.

Final.—Two-Mile National Amateur Championship—G. H. Colett, New Haven, first; E. S. Haussman, New Haven, second; J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, third. Time—4:28.

Mutiple Handicap, Professional.—Decker, Martin, Bertens, and Nat Butler, scratch, first; Fernwalt, Monroe, and Johnson, (75 yards,) second; Taylor, Eaton, and Bowler, (25 yards,) third. Phillips, Newark, Van Nest, and Oldfield, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—3:25 3-5. World's competition record.

Five-Mile Inter-State Pursuit Race.—Earl W. Peabody first, E. C. Peffer, Indianapolis, second. Time—12:15 1-5.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Baron von Hengelmuller, German Minister, Washington; Alfred Brown, Hankow, China; A. Saisho, B. Shinnakowa, Tokio.

GILSEY—Dr. J. M. Mitchell, Jr., Honduras; Austin Lathrop, ex-State Superintendent of Prisons, Corning.

HOLLAND—Congressman Paul Sorg, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—T. M. G. Allison, Bristol, England; P. Cholmondeley, London.

IMPERIAL—Edward Dowsett, Honolulu; Fred T. Miles, London.

MANHATTAN—A. Elsbee, Malaga; Col. E. H. Georges, Hongkong.

NETHERLAND—T. H. Wye, London; Anna Held, Paris.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—A. Miller Cox, Louisville.

WALDORF—Joseph Price, London; A. Strandes, Germany; B. R. Wilson, Magdalen College, Oxford; W. Maud, England; T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Adler, clothing; Hoffman House.
Apple, I., Fort Smith, Ark.; I. Apple, clothing; Belvedere House.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.
Bendurant, C. E., Jacksonville, Ala.; grocer.
Baer, Singer & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Louis B. Singer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. E. Butler, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks and velvets; Hotel Vendome.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, white goods and laces; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Buchanan & Orr, Pueblo, Cal.; S. C. Orr, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Bowlby, C. W., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. W. Bowlby, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Black, A., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; S. Streetman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Benedict Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Benedict, woolens, 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Bullard, W. H., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Clark, M., Washington, D. C., cloaks and fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; J. Flegenheimer, housefurnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; Miss Morris, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks and velvets; Mrs. S. Griffin, millinery; Miss M. Barry, gloves and corsets; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks and suits; J. Crawford, furnishing goods; M. Powers, ladies' and infants' wear; S. G. Deveaux, ribbons; Mrs. M. Miller, ladies' and children's suits; J. Hynes, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.
Cornelson, George H., Orangeburg, S. C.; E. E. Bell; St. Denis Hotel.
Cohen the Clothier, Vincennes, Ind.; I. C. Cohen, clothing, &c.; E. Cohen, clothing, &c.; Hotel Grenoble.
Craig Brothers, Washington Court House, Ohio; T. H. Craig; Everett House.
Carey, S. E., Company, Keokuk, Iowa; W. E. Good, queensware; Grand Union Hotel.
Crescent Pants Company, Evansville, Ind.; Harry Loewenthal, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Coble & Clagett, Union City, Tenn.; J. A. Coble, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas; general merchandise; Lafayette Hotel.
Ellington, W. H., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; W. H. Ellington; Hotel St. George.
Exstein, I., & Brother, Sherman, Texas; I. Exstein, notions and furnishing goods; A. J. Ney, furnishing goods; 29 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.
Forsdick & Wagner, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Forsdick, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.
Fishel Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Leo J. Fishel, dry goods; 141 East Ninety-fifth Street.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Henry, millinery.
Glidden Varnish Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; F. H. Glidden; Hotel Imperial.
Goldman, Beckman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; N. H. Beckman, clothing; 49 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Grandy, J. W., & Co., Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Miller, notions, furnishing goods, cloaks, and fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.
Hyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Hyman, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. L. Pendler, notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Hartzell Brothers & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; I. H. Hartzell, clothing; M. N. Guggenheim, clothing; Hoffman House.
Hagedorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; C. Hagedorn, clothing and millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Hart, E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Hart, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; I. Israel, clothing; Hoffman House.
Heyns, Binswanger & Co., Detroit, Mich.; B. Siegel, fancy goods; Hoffman House.
Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; S. Heyman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hess & Meisen, St. Louis, Mo.; William E. Hess, men's furnishings; Park Avenue Hotel.
Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Essex, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jenkins, Grant & Co., Denton, Texas; S. F. Grant, dry goods; 101 East Twenty-fifth Street.
Johnson Dry Goods Company, Norfolk, Neb.; W. H. Johnson; Continental Hotel.
Jiedel, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; I. Jiedel, furnishing goods; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Jacob, D. N., Cuthbert, Ga., clothing; Hotel Gerlach.
Jacobus Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; E. J. Jacobus, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Kerner, W. J., M. D., Priceburg, Penn.; drugs.
Kitt, A., Canton, Ohio; merchant tailor.
Knapp, W. J., Chelsea, Mich.; hardware and furniture; Continental Hotel.
Koschee & Unger, Hearne, Texas; A. Unger, dry goods.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kaufman, dry goods; 809 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kahn, Scott & Heller Company, The, New Castle, Ind.; M. Heller, clothing and shoes; Gerard House.
Lyon, J. P., Flint, Mich., dry goods; New York Hotel.
Loewenstein, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; S. Loewenstein, clothing; 70 Worth Street; Netherland Hotel.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, cloaks and suits, 54 Franklin Street; Gerard House.
Laurie, W., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Avant, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Levy & Feldman, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Levy, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. A. Tucker, flowers and feathers, 821 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Martin, T. S., Company, Sioux City, Iowa; E. H. Mortimer, notions, laces, fancy and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. H. Cox, notions and fancy goods, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Morris Brothers, Athens, Ga.; L. Morris, clothing, hats, and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Murphy & Brother, Stillwater, Minn.; M. L. Murphy, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Weber, carpets; T. S. Bellin, laces and ribbons; Miss Thompson, muslin underwear; 450 Broome Street.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; S. Fox, dress goods; G. Lorentz, ladies' furnishing goods; G. H. Walker, furnishing goods; 55 Franklin Street.
Moore, William R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Mann, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. Mann, woolens; W. J. Mann, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Marlborough.
Magee, J. P., Bowie, Texas; dry goods; Hotel St. George.
Nergarian, H. G., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. D. Phillips, rugs; Park Avenue Hotel.
Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; E. Nordhoff, dry goods, millinery, and shoes; Union Square Hotel.
Nathanson, M., Fayetteville, Tenn.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nahm Brothers, Bowling Green, Ky.; N. Nahm, dry goods, carpets, and shoes; Tackapousha House; Far Rockaway.
Punton & White, Duluth, Minn.; J. Singer, dress goods, silks, velvets, and wash goods; Hotel Gerlach.
Petersen's, J. H. C., Sons, Davenport, Iowa; T. H. Grapengater, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plant, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Quinn, D. J., Canton, Ohio; tailoring.
Rines & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Rines, notions, ladies' and infants' wear, and laces; 514 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Rosenfeld Brothers, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; D. Rosenfeld, clothing; L. Rosenfeld, clothing; Hotel Bartholdi.
Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. E. Parish, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Rindfoos, W., Circleville, Ohio; notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Russell, Mrs. G. V., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lillian Fuller, Hotel Cadillac.
Stingel, S., Co-operative Company, Cleveland, Ohio; general merchandise; Hotel Normandie.
Strauss Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, millinery.
Strauss Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; D. M. Strauss.
Starrett Brothers, Toulon, Ill.; G. H. Starrett, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Starrett Brothers, Sheldon, Iowa; E. B. Starrett, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.
Springgate Dry Goods Company, El Paso, Ill.; R. C. Springgate; 376 Broadway.
Stiefol's, J., Sons, Angola, Ind.; L. C. Stiefol, general line; Hotel Albert.
Strassberger, S., Allegheny, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Sampson Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. G. Sampson, notions; Hotel Albert.
Sholen & Sons, Paris, Ill.; M. Sholen, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Schwartz, L., Greenville, Tex., millinery, fancy goods, and shoes; St. George Hotel.
Stegall, W. D., & Brother, Montgomery, Ala.; C. W. Stegall, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, waists and skirts; 454 Broome Street.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. C. Gaskill, cloaks and suits; 869 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Simon, A., Brenham, Tex., clothing and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Tex.; A. E. Hall, furnishing goods; 22 Lispenard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; 718 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Stern, M., New Orleans, La.; clothing; Hoffman House.
Thalman & Levi, Kokomo, Ind.; A. L. Thalman, notions and shoes; Hotel Vendome.
Thomas J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Thomas, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, W. F., Company, Limited, Shreveport, La.; W. F. Taylor, groceries; Hotel Vendome.
Tobias, T., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; I. K. Abrahams, dry goods and millinery; R. Abrahams, dry goods and millinery; Colonnade Hotel.
Toledo Licorice Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. B. Tillinghast, licorice; St. Nicholas Club.
Verhine, J. P., Union City, Tenn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Weil & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Emil C. Roger, dry goods; Gerard House.
Weil & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Weil, dry goods; Gerard House.
Vaughan, L. H., Company, The, Roanoke, Va.; E. L. Stone, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Welch, A. M., & Co., Waterloo, Iowa; A. M. Welch, dry goods and carpets; Grand Hotel.
Wolbach & Brach, Hastings, Neb.; W. Brach, notions; Hotel Albert.
Weiler Brothers, Hartford, Conn.; A. R. Weiler, clothing and millinery; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Gyger, furniture, Broadway and Tenth Street; Gilsey House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	M.
Sun rises...5:06	Sun sets...7:04	Moon rises...12:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:47	Gov. Isl'd...3:20	H. Gate...5:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:03	Gov. Isl'd...3:45	H. Gate...5:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 11.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jason, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 12.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick, &c.	....	3:00 P. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	....	1:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 13.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Cleopatra, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Dorset, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull		
Palatia, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Leonard's, Antwerp	....	....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 6 and up to Aug. §18 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 11.

Caprivi, Rotterdam, July 28.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Aug. 6.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Aug. 3.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 31.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Cleopatra, London, July 31.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, July 29.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

Bucentaur, Shields, July 30.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.

SUNDAY, AUG. 14.

La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 6.

MONDAY, AUG. 15.

Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 5.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 8.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 3.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 4.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
St. Regulus, Antwerp, Aug. 3.

TUESDAY, AUG. 16.

California, Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Chicago City, Swansea, Aug. 3.
Forest City, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Hildebrand, Para, Aug. 4.

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 10.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon, Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:08 P. M.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol July 26, Swansea 28, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Cydonia, (Br.,) Rattrey, Huelva July 20 and St. Michael's 25, with mdse. to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—vessel to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Majestic, Smith, Liverpool Aug. 3 and Queenstown 4, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville Aug. 7 and Charleston 8, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS La Campine, (Dutch,) Markschlager, Antwerp July 26, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Jersey Moor, (Br.,) Evans, Leghorn, &c., June 27, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Holstein, (Ger.,) Hoppe, Santa Martha Aug. 2, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 A. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Adria, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Key West five days, with cable outfit to Tweedie Trading Company.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Byrne, Santos July 19, Victoria 23, and St. Lucia Aug. 3, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Eidsvold, (Nor.,) Schlyder, Shields July 26, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

Brig G. B. Lockhart of Windsor, N. S., Sheridan, Curacoa 25 days, with mdse. and passengers to Foulke & Co.

Bark Stephen G. Hart, Babbidge, Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, for Bridgeport.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 10, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind northeast, blowing a fresh breeze; cloudy and raining.

Sailed.

SS Elliot, (Br.,) for Port Limon.
SS Dorothea Rickmers, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Bluefields, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Westernland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Britannic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Ardanmhor, (Br.,) for Gibara.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Olaf Kyrre, (Nor.,) for Newport News.
SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) for St. Croix.
Ship Fidelio, (Ger.,) for Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

The oil tank steamer La Campine, which arrived yesterday from Antwerp, reports that on Aug. 10, seven miles south of Rockaway Beach Pavilion, she passed the stump of a mast about three feet above the water, apparently attached to a sunken wreck.

The bark Lisbeth, (Ger.,) of 2,399 tons, while passing under Brooklyn Bridge yesterday in tow from the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn, for Newtown Creek, had her mizzen topmast broken off by striking the bridge.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—The Norwegian ship Graafstrom, Capt. Lundegaard, which arrived here on Aug. 8 from Darien, grounded while docking yesterday afternoon, but was afterward towed off. Her damage is not yet known.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—The British steamer Labrador of the Dominion Line, Capt. Erskine, from Montreal July 29, which arrived here on Aug. 8, reports sighting sixteen icebergs in lat. 53 degrees, long. 48 degrees, (about 323 miles ENE of the Straits of Belle Isle.)

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of the Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1898.—Sturgeon Bay Canal Beacon Light.—Notice is hereby given that, on or about Aug. 18, 1898, a fixed red lens lantern light will be established on the southwest revetment, southeasterly entrance to Sturgeon Bay Canal from the harbor of refuge. The light will be shown 13 feet above lake level from the top of a small red house.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 80, after No. 1,606, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 124.—By order of the Lighthouse Board, RUSH R. WALLACE, Commodore, United States Navy, Chairman.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blencke, New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day and proceeded; passed Hurst Castle at 4:15 A. M.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, New York for Rotterdam via Boulogne, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, New York for Newcastle, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Strathfillan, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, arr. at Hamburg from New York yesterday.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, Leith for New York, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, arr. at Avonmouth from New York to-day.

SS Algoa, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Thomas, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, arr. at Rotterdam from New York Aug. 8.

SS Gladys Royle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, New York via Cape Town, &c., arr. at Durham Aug. 8.

SS Polycarp, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, arr. at Para from New York Aug. 8.

SS Leander, (Nor.,) Capt. Mathiesen, sld. from Hamburg for New York Aug. 6.

SS Helene Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Rebbelmunde, from Stettin, &c., sld. from Havre for New York yesterday.

SS Laura, (Br.,) Capt. Streeting, sld. from Rotterdam for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gower, arr. at Samarang from New York via Singapore July 3.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) Capt. Parovich, Trieste., &c., for New York, arr. at Messina Aug. 3.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, New York for Flushing, for orders, passed Scilly today.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, Colombo for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

When we read of a railroad wreck in which a hundred people are killed, we are filled with pity and horror. There are other dangers in this life a thousand times greater than that of the railroad wreck, only we do not have them brought so forcibly to our attention. Consumption does not kill a hundred people at once in one train. It does kill tens of thousands for every one that is killed by accident.

If a sufferer will resort to the right remedy before it is too late, consumption can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases if taken in the earlier stages. It has maintained this record for thirty years. Many of those whom it has rescued from the verge of the grave have permitted their names, addresses, experiences and photographs to be printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This useful book is free, and any sufferer who wishes to investigate may procure it and write to those who were once sufferers themselves. For a paper covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, *to cover cost of mailing only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It restores the lost appetite, corrects the impaired digestion, makes the liver active and the blood pure. Any medicine dealer who offers you something else said to be "just as good" is thinking about his pocketbook and not about your health.

"I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Favorite Prescription' with wonderful results," writes Mrs. Annie M. Norman, of Equinunk, Wayne Co., Pa. "I had consumption; the doctors said I'd die. The 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Summer Novelties

now below factory prices

45 West 23rd Street.

MOB AVENGES ORR'S DEATH

Four Negroes Taken from Jail and Lynched in Arkansas.

MRS. ORR COMMITS SUICIDE

She Was Accused of Having Employed Murderers to Kill Her Husband—Others Implicated Escape from Justice.

CLARENDON, Ark., Aug. 10.—About midnight last night a mob of about 200 men visited the county jail, took out the four negroes implicated in the assassination of John T. Orr on the night of July 30, and hanged them to the tramway of the Halpern sawmill, which stands about 100 yards in the rear of the jail.

The four hanged were Will Sanders, the one who fired the shot that killed Mr. Orr; Rilla Weaver, the mother of Sanders and cook in the Orr household; Dennis Record, the "hoodoo" doctor and conjurer, who tried to poison Orr with boiled snake heads, and Manse Castle, who volunteered to do the job and transferred it to Sanders. Miss Rachael Morris, accused of being an accessory before the fact, and Susie Jacobs, a negro woman, accessory after the fact, have escaped, and their whereabouts are unknown to the officers. Had they been in jail they would have undoubtedly gone with the rest last night.

Mrs. Orr, wife of the murdered man, was in the corridor of the jail last night when the mob entered. She had taken poison with suicidal intent. She died early this morning, after the mob had completed its work. The leaders of the band of lynchers examined Mrs. Orr critically when they met her in the jail last night, and passed her, but many of them favored taking her with the rest. If she had recovered, it was stated, the mob would have hanged her. There is no doubt that the report that Mrs. Orr would certainly die moved the populace to the lynching last night.

Details of the Lynching.

Three previous attempts were made, and each time the crowd dispersed on the promise of the officers to rush the trial without a change of venue or any delay in the proceedings whatever. Last night only the jailer and two deputies, R. F. Milwee and A. F. Howard, were at the jail, it being felt that the law would be allowed to take its course. Mr. Milwee made an earnest effort to prevent the mob from taking his prisoners, going so far as to give out the statement that he had twenty-five guards behind him and would certainly order them to fire should an attempt at forcing the door be made. The crowd hesitated a moment, parleyed a short while, and then forced the outer door. Mr. Milwee, seeing that further resistance would be useless, turned the keys over and unlocked the combination doors to the cells.

The negroes were hanged from the elevated tramway of the Halpern sawmill, where they remained until 9 A. M. to-day. Great crowds viewed the gruesome sight of a woman and three men dangling six feet from the ground with tongues protruding and ropes cutting deep into their necks. The negroes seem to indorse the lynching, and many of them are open in their expressions of satisfaction over the death of Dennis Record, whose arts of hoodoo and conjuring made him an object of dread and fear to them.

Letters Showing Motive for the Crime.

It appears from letters received by Mrs. Orr, in the name of her cook, Rilla Weaver, through whom all the correspondence was conducted, that Mrs. Orr and Rachel Morris were to remain here until Mr. Orr's insurance money was collected and then go to New York, where they were to meet two men and form a theatrical company. Mrs. Orr was also in correspondence with other men.

A letter, which came in the mail this morning, reads as follows:

Caldwell, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1898.

Dear Lorilla: Inclosed you will find a picture of me as I was on the second day of August, 1898. Another matter has been brought to my attention since I wrote you last, and that is that our Common Pleas Court convenes on Sept. 5, and I hardly see how I can get away in the month of September. Perhaps it would suit you to defer until October. Let me hear from you in regard to the matter. However, if you cannot defer it until October, I think I can arrange matters all right, but if it would be more convenient for you to defer it until October, I could stay with you longer, as I would have all my court affairs attended to for the September term.

Trusting that you will be pleased with Opie's "Real Kid Mayor," I am still yours,

ARTHUR O. ARCHER.

This letter is accompanied by a photograph of the "Real Kid Mayor," indorsed on the back, "Arthur to Lorilla." It must be understood that Lorilla is the negro woman who cooked for the Orrs. Apparently, Mrs. Orr carried on correspondence in Lorilla's name.

History of the Murder.

Clarendon has been the scene of great excitement ever since Orr was assassinated. Mr. Orr was a prominent young hardware dealer of that city. Last Friday night, while he was making a glass of lemonade in his home, an assassin crept up to his window and fired a shot into his body, from the effect of which he died the following day. There was apparently absolutely no clue to the assassin. Mr. Orr had just returned from choir practice at a church of whose choir he was a member, while his wife was the organist.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail, but they were unable to run down the assassin. After an inquest extending over two days, a verdict was returned charging Mrs. Orr, the murdered man's wife, with being the instigator of the crime. Miss Rachel Morris, Manse Castle, "Will" Sanders, Dennis Record, Rilla Weaver, and Susie Jacobs, the latter five negroes, were charged with complicity in the crime. Castle was arrested Sunday and barely escaped lynching Sunday night.

Castle was accused of firing the shot that killed Orr, but he denied his guilt. According to his story, one of the negro women involved in the case had told him that Mrs. Orr wanted her husband killed and would pay $200 to have the deed done. Castle agreed to the proposition, but later weakened and turned the job over to Record. Record likewise denied his guilt and accused Castle. The negro woman in the case had been employed as cook and servant in the Orr household, and it was shown at the inquest that they had simply acted as agents of Mrs. Orr in securing a man to do the murder. What connection Miss Morris had with the case is not clear from the information at hand.

Mrs. Orr Maintained Her Innocence.

After the arrest of Mrs. Orr and the five negroes, Mrs. Orr admitted that she had said to her cook that she wished her husband dead and that she would be willing to give $200 to anybody to kill him. But she said that this was uttered while in a fit of anger and that she was innocent of any criminal intention. Her husband abused her, she said, and once struck her, and she, being of high temper herself, sometimes said things in anger that she did not mean.

John Orr was several years ago a theatrical man, and in 1890 was manager of a theatre in a small Wisconsin town. There he met and married his wife. The marriage was clandestine and the bride's parents were bitterly opposed to it. They lived happily but a short time. Both were hot-tempered and quarrels were frequent. A few years ago the Orrs settled in Clarendon, where the husband engaged in business. He prospered, and was considered wealthy at the time of his death.

A three-year-old daughter, the only issue of the unhappy marriage, is left an orphan. Just before lapsing into unconsciousness Mrs. Orr made a will leaving all her property to this child and placing it in trust with the Clarendon Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of which her dead husband was a member. Mrs. Orr was Miss Mabel Parker, formerly of Wisconsin.

To-day a coroner's jury was impaneled and rendered a verdict that the deceased negroes were killed by unknown persons.

Author of the Mysterious Letter.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Arthur O. Archer, mentioned in the press dispatches as the writer of the letter to Mrs. Orr at Clarendon, Ark., is the Mayor of this town and a member of the Noble County bar. He is about twenty-three years of age. To-night he was requested to make a statement regarding the letter he is said to have written to Weaver for Mrs. Orr at Clarendon, Ark. He replied that he knew nothing whatever of the affair referred to and that he is not in any way connected with the matter, never having heard of any of the parties before.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Bond Refunding Dispute Between the New York Central and Harlem Amicably Settled.

The controversy between the Boards of Directors of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem Railroads over the refunding of the $12,000,000 of Harlem Road bonds was amicably settled yesterday by a joint committee representing both interests. The committee from the New York Central board was composed of J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, and President S. R. Callaway. The committee representing the Harlem board was composed of Commodore Van Santvoord, John B. Dutcher, and Francis P. Freeman. The meeting was held in the new Directors' room in the Grand Central Station, just before noon.

The point in dispute was, which of the two companies should reap the benefit of a saving of $420,000 annually in interest by the refunding at 3½ per cent. of the Harlem 7 per cent. bonds. As the Harlem Road is leased in perpetuity to the New York Central, the Directors of the Central maintained that all of this saving in interest should accrue to the advantage of the New York Central. The Harlem Directors, on the other hand, contended that, inasmuch as the New York Central Company had stipulated to pay 7 per cent. interest on the $12,000,000 of bonds, the proposed saving of $420,000 properly belonged to the Harlem Company. There was a radical disagreement between the two interests in this matter, and it was taken into the courts. The Harlem Directors applied for an injunction to restrain the New York Central people from proceeding with the refunding scheme.

A proposition to refer the dispute to a joint committee for abjustment met with general favor a few weeks ago, and the negotiations were brought to a successful termination yesterday. Concessions were made by both sides, and at Mr. Morgan's suggestion it was resolved to allow the New York Central the benefit of $220,000 of the saving and the Harlem Road $200,000. These terms will be submitted to the stockholders of each company, and if ratified application will be made to the court to have the injunction suit dismissed.

CHICAGO TRACTION CONSOLIDATION.

Powerful Interests at Work in Behalf of the Combination.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Promoters of the movement looking to the consolidation under one management of the surface and elevated traction companies of this city are busy on their scheme, and believe they have a better chance of succeeding than they had two weeks ago. Two obstacles are to be met and mastered before success is assured. The financing of the scheme has ceased to be a worry. The Manhattan Trust, Elkins & Widener, and certain Sugar and Standard Oil interests will care for that.

The chief difficulty lies in securing the control of the Chicago City Railway Company. It pays 12 per cent. annually on its $12,000,000 capital, is conservatively managed, and its stockholders are inclined to hold on to their stock. That is, some of the heaviest are. The Leiter interests are for the consolidation, and Joseph Leiter has been doing much missionary work in this direction. They are the largest holders—8,000 shares standing in their names.

D. K. Pearsons, one of the largest holders, is an objector, and there are two other persons who prefer to maintain the present organization. Despite denials, the promoters are certain of Mr. Charles Q. Yerkes's consent as regards the property under his control.

Klondike Travel Falling Off.

New York representatives of the transcontinental lines which have been competing for what is known among railroad men as "Klondike business" say that passenger travel to the Northwest is dwindling rapidly in consequence of the discouraging reports about industrial conditions in the Klondike region. An officer of the Great Northern Railway said yesterday that there was comparatively little Northwestern passenger traffic left to fight over. In the meantime the protracted "Northwest rate war" is still on, the cut rates being maintained by all of the competing lines. In view of the serious falling off in the Klondike business but little interest is manifested by the railroad men in the approaching decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the subject of Canadian Pacific differentials. The present sentiment among the Broadway Passenger Agents is that by the time the rate war is settled there will not be any Northwest passenger business to handle.

Erie and Central's New President.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Charles O. Scull of Baltimore last night was elected President and Director of the Erie and Central New York Railway, succeeding Stewart Browne of New York, resigned. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore has taken the bonds of the road and guaranteed payment of all debts. Today the company paid all employes to date and intends at once to take up all liens against the road.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The old rumor of a consolidation between the New York Central and Hudson River and Boston and Albany Railroad Companies was revived yesterday. At the Grand Central Station knowledge of such a consolidation was denied, and it was said by officials that the story of it was based on an advance in the quotation for Boston and Albany stock.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower said yesterday that he had no knowledge that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, of which he is Chairman of the Board of Directors, had by any means acquired a road running from Fort Worth to Houston, Texas. He added that the attention of the Directors had not been occupied by the consideration of the purchase of any road in that section.

FARMERS AFTER MILLIONAIRES.

New Jersey Agriculturists Want the Tax Assessments Changed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—When George J. Gould and other New York millionaires made New Jersey their legal place of residence and thus escaped the metropolitan Tax Assessors, it did not enter into the reckoning that the farmers of Somerset County would ever force the enactment of a law that would render residence in New Jersey as expensive as in New York. But the law is on the statute books, and at a meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Somerset County yesterday action was taken looking toward its application.

Notwithstanding the reputed wealth of some of the Summer residents at Lakewood and in some seacoast counties, the amounts set down beside their names on the Assessors' books, notably in Ocean County, have been comparatively small. Charles A. Reed, of this city, who represents Somerset County in the State Senate, noting the fact that Ocean County, in which Lakewood lies, paid to the State for the support of public schools little more than did Somerset County, where mortgaged farms are the rule, set to work to remedy this condition. The result was the enactment last Winter of a law which provides that when any Board of Freeholders in the State shall believe that any other county is not levying just assessments for the raising of school moneys, the Freeholders may have the right to appoint a committee of its members to investigate the matter and bring discrepancies to the attention of the courts.

At the meeting of the Somerset Freeholders yesterday afternoon the following committee was authorized to visit Ocean County and examine the books of the assessors: County Attorney Frecht and Freeholders Andrew Lutkins and John Ballentine. The Freeholders of Somerset County are composed largely of farmers and they are determined to push the matter.

Trolley Car Beheads a Woman.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 10.—Jennie Smith, a young colored woman, was beheaded by a trolley car at midnight last night. She was employed at the Hudson House, and was on her way to the hotel when struck by the car and thrown under the wheels. Her head rolled to one side of the track, and her body was otherwise horribly mangled. She lived at 1,213 Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

TAX ON STOCK CERTIFICATES.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Holds that a Stamp Is Required for Each Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following ruling in regard to the tax on certificates of stock:

"The intention of the law was to tax original issues of certificates of stock and to impose a tax upon every change of ownership. When stock is transferred for which no certificate has been issued, and the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamps shall be placed on such books. Where the change of ownership is by the transfer of a certificate, and the certificate contains a blank form of assignment on the back, which is filled in by the insertion of the name of the person to whom the stock is transferred, the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate.

"In case of an agreement to sell, or where the transfer is by the delivery of the certificate, signed in blank, the name of the transferee or vendee to be filled in afterward, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of sale to which the stamp should be affixed.

"Where certificates of stock are sold and the tax has been paid, and stamps affixed in the manner stated, when the transfer is made on the books of the company from the name of the party selling to the name of the purchaser, no stamps are required on the new certificates issued in lieu of those canceled."

In regard to the liability to the internal revenue tax of persons who purchase goods for others, the Commissioner has ruled that the law does not apply to such persons whose business it is to seek out customers and take their orders on samples furnished by the merchant, and then purchase, receive, and forward the goods on a commission or discount allowed by the merchant.

But persons who have running accounts at large stores and whose friends and customers make purchases at such stores and have the goods which they buy charged to these accounts, the person in whose name the account stands collecting from the actual purchaser from time to time and making monthly settlements with the stores and being allowed discounts, are subject to tax.

It is understood from this statement that these installment "purchasers do not receive and deliver the goods thus disposed of and in that case they are held to be subject to tax as commercial brokers."

Ruling in Probate Case.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat yesterday received from Washington a ruling on a question submitted to him, whether in the case of a person who died in May last and who bequeathed personal property to a trustee in trust for her children, but whose will, owing to the absence of certain parties, cannot be probated until after July 1, the legacies are taxable. Commissioner Scott rules that in such a case the passing of the property to the distributee takes place at the time of death, and not at the time of probate, and the legacies are not subject to tax.

HOPES TO GAIN VOTES BY FAT.

Republican Candidate for Governor in Kansas Believes His Success Depends on Avoirdupois.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10.—W. E. Stanley, Republican candidate for Governor, is extremely superstitious.

When the State nominating convention was held at Hutchinson Mr. Stanley was in poor health, and although success was practically assured him, his good wife begged him to forego the strain and excitement incident to a campaign, decline to allow his name to be used, and in the interest of health drop politics and be contented and happy at home.

But Mr. Stanley disregarded this good advice and assured his wife that he had a firm conviction that this was his opportunity. He said that he was impressed with the belief that for every pound of flesh he gained between the day of his nomination and the election he would have 1,000 majority over Gov. Leedy, and that if he lost flesh during the campaign he would be defeated 1,000 votes for every pound thus lost. Believing this firmly, he has started out to put on ten to twenty pounds during the next four months.

Already he has gained three pounds, notwithstanding the fact that he has attended half a dozen barbecues and country picnics where cucumber pickles, tough roast beef, and greasy fried chicken were served without stint.

If Candidate Stanley could make his campaign from Wichita, where he could continue the dainty and palatable diet served him daily by his ambitious wife, his wish for additional flesh might be gratified. He has been testing the merits of oatmeal and different classes of cereals, and with plenty of good cream and sugar he has made a good start for his twenty thousand majority. But, alas! he must take his chances in the country.

TRAIN IN A LANDSLIDE.

Two Coaches Plunge Sixty Feet Near Pennington, Ky.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 10.—While a north-bound train was coming from Norton, Va., it struck a landslide near Pennington, and two coaches attached rolled down an embankment sixty feet.

About twenty passengers were aboard, all of whom were more or less injured. Superintendent J. W. Logsdon of the Cumberland Valley Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, had a rib broken and was otherwise badly bruised.

Charles P. Perin, manager of Watt's Steel and Iron Syndicate, was badly bruised about the head, and W. W. Tinsley of Knox County, and his little son, were considerably bruised. Mr. Tinsley's wounds may prove fatal. Several women were also hurt.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MEETING.

Vote on Proposition to Reduce Stock Delayed One Week.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Over 95 per cent. of the shares of stock of the General Electric Company was represented at a special meeting of the stockholders called to-day to vote on the proposition to reduce the capital stock 60 per cent.

The present amount of the stock is 304,600 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 42,520 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each, these to be reduced to make the capital stock $20,827,200. The question was whether they should be reduced to 182,760 shares of common stock of the par value of $100 each and 25,512 shares of preferred stock of the par value of $100 each.

The meeting was called at noon, but there were so many proxies that it was 6 o'clock before the Credential Committee was ready to report, and it was decided not to vote on the questions till one week from to-day, Aug. 17.

RAILROAD INDICTMENTS STAND.

Companies Will Be Tried for Failure to Protect Grade Crossings.

HACKENSACK, Aug. 10.—County Prosecutor Stagg received word from Trenton this morning that the indictments against the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and the New Jersey and New York Railroad for failure to maintain proper protection at grade crossings in Hackensack would stand and could go to trial.

There were several of these indictments, the parties agreeing to two for a test. The railroads contended that no indictment would lie against a railroad corporation in such cases, because whatever liability they did have was created by a statute which provided a penalty, and suit would have to be brought to recover the penalty.

All the indictments will have to be tried unless the present decision goes to the Court of Errors and is reversed. Mr. Stagg says he will press the cases, as they are of much interest and of great importance not only to Bergen County but to every county and town in the State.

Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Injured.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Joseph Saxton, an uncle of the wife of President McKinley, was struck by a street car and seriously injured to-day. He is well advanced in years and suffers from defective hearing. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

Ohio Probate Judge Killed.

NEWARK, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Probate Judge David Allen was killed in a runaway this morning.

"THE HIGHER IMPERIALISM"

Col. McClure Defines the Term at Laying of the Cornerstone of Pennsylvania's Capitol.

NEW DESTINY FOR THE NATION

"The United States Flag Must Never Be Furled in Any Spanish Province Where It Has Been Planted," He Declares.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The laying of the cornerstone of the new Capitol took place at noon to-day in the presence of a large gathering. The Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania was in charge, and some of the most distinguished men of the State were present. The cornerstone is that used in the historic Capitol destroyed by fire in February, 1897. The guests of the Capitol Building Commission included State officials, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and members of the Legislature. After a brief address by Gov. Hastings, Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia delivered the oration, in the course of which he said:

"It is a misfortune that many intelligent citizens, forgetting the sovereign authority they wield and forgetting their duties to themselves, to the community, and to the Commonwealth, bow to the mandates of party, even against their convictions and against the welfare of the people. The master thus becomes the servant of those who should be the servants of the master. American citizenship, and especially Pennsylvania citizenship, should teach in letters of living light that State and country must ever be paramount to party. The faithless official, whether Governor, Senator, or Representative, should be dismissed from public service to assert the majesty of the people, who with rare exceptions want honest officers and honest laws.

"We must not distrust free institutions because they are not faultless. The sun with all its beneficent offices is not unspotted. The rose, with its matchless beauty and fragrance, has its thorns, and there is not in all animate creation and action an exemplar of perfection. I have faith in the American people. I have faith in the sovereign citizenship of Pennsylvania, and I know that her people, tolerant and forebearing as they may be, will, in the fullness of duty, correct the errors of rulers and purify the leadership of parties.

"Here in the structure whose cornerstone we have laid must be the illustration of the courage and fidelity of our sovereign citizenship, or of its forgetfulness of its highest duties. There cannot be a bad law enacted in this temple without reflecting its disgrace back upon every citizen of the State. There cannot be a profligate measure successful here that will not be a reproach to every voter. There cannot be dishonor in any department of our State Government that does not cast its baleful shadows upon the home of every citizen, and in erecting this new sanctuary for the duties of our legislators it is fitting that we should impress on the sovereign citizenship of this unrivaled Commonwealth the sacred duty of maintaining free government in its purity and legislating wisely in faithful reflex of the integrity and patriotism of our people.

War Brings a New Epoch.

"A new epoch has come upon us by our war with Spain, and it brings a new departure as inexorable as the law of gravitation. Our Pennsylvania soldiers are with the army and navy in every foreign clime where a hostile flag is found. They are in the Far East under the burning suns of the anarchy-ridden Philippines. They were in the heroic struggle that won the first victory in Cuba and a gallant Pennsylvanian is leading the advance in Puerto Rico, while other Pennsylvania regiments are equipped and impatient to get to the front. They are, in common with their fellow-soldiers from North and South, working out the new destiny that no human agency has allotted us.

"Behind them they hear the cry of imperialism from the halting conservative as it was heard in every stage of progress in the history of the republic. It assailed Jefferson with bitterness when he acquired Louisiana, now the heart of this great nation with its family of States. It assailed the purchase of Florida with equal vehemence. It disputed the acquisition of the Pacific Slope from Mexico with confident prediction of National discord and disintegration. It denounced the Gadsden treaty in unsparing terms, and to-day it takes up the cry of imperialism to halt this Nation in its sublimest duty and clearest destiny.

"We did not make war. We pleaded long with Spain to end her fiendish barbarism in Cuba, and we fed her hungry when Spain herself was devastating the homes of her people; but despotism always defeats itself in the end, and when murderous treachery gave us the appalling tragedy of the Maine, in which 266 of our brave sailors were murdered without a note of warning, the cup of forbearance was filled to overflowing, and war came because the sovereign citizenship of the Nation demanded it.

Flag Must Stay Wherever It Floats.

"The same supreme power that demanded this war will demand the complete fulfillment of its purpose. It will demand, in tones which none can misunderstand and which no power or party can be strong enough to disregard, that the United States flag shall never be furled in any Spanish province where it has been planted by the heroism of our army and navy.

"Call it imperialism if you will; but it is not the imperialism that is inspired by the lust of conquest. It is the higher and nobler imperialism that voices the sovereign power of this Nation and demands the extension of our flag and authority over the provinces of Spain, solely that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

"Such is the imperialism that has become interwoven with the destiny of our great free Government, and it will be welcomed by our people regardless of party lines, and will command the commendation of the enlightened powers of the Old World, as it rears, for the guidance of all, the grandest monuments of freedom as the proclaimed policy and purpose of the noblest Government ever reared by a man or blessed by Heaven."

The original appropriation for the building was $550,000, but it is estimated that it will cost between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 before it is completed.

WEIGEL SAYS WOMEN MAY VOTE.

As a Consequence There Will Be a Fight for a Jersey School Site.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 10.—City Attorney Weigel, in response to a request from residents of the Sixth Ward, has given an opinion confirming one given recently by County School Superintendent Willis to the effect that at the school election to be held in the Sixth Ward to-morrow to decide upon a site for the new public school women may vote.

The Board of Education has decided to erect a $35,000 school house to relieve the congestion in the district heretofore covered by the French Street School. It was originally planned to erect the building on the site of the old French Street School, but after a formal election, at which that site was selected, there was a considerable sentiment in favor of a site on Somerset Street, and another election was ordered to be held to-morrow. The residents of the vicinity of French Street are indignant at the scheme to change the site, and an organized effort is to be made to defeat the plan.

Every effort will be put forth to get out the vote, especially that of the women, and as those in the vicinity of the original site are determined in their opposition to a change, and those living near the new site proposed are determined to have the school located near them, there is no doubt that they will turn out in force.

Boy Drowned in a Long Island Pond.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 10.—A four-year-old boy, G. Leonard, was drowned in Georgia Pond to-day. The boy and his mother were bathing in the pond, and Mrs. Leonard left her child to play on the shore while she went to take a dip in the ocean, just across the beach. The boy stepped on some sliding sand and was carried into the pond where the water was deep. When Mrs. Leonard returned she did not see her child and, becoming alarmed, called for help. A search was made and the body recovered.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Decision Against G. B. Patterson Confirmed—Jockeys and Another Trainer Under Ban.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday. James R. Keene, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis were present.

The decision of the Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association meeting, in the matter of the running of the horse Burlesque was confirmed, and the entries of G. B. Patterson and the horse Burlesque were ordered refused on all courses racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. The trainer's license granted to G. B Patterson was revoked as was also the license of Jockey J. Coley Thompson. The entries of William Cheriton and the horse "Our Johnny" were ordered refused and the license of James Sennett, trainer, was revoked. On the report of the Stewards of the Saratoga Association, J. J. McCafferty's license as jockey was revoked.

Andrew Miller was appointed Steward for the Coney Island Jockey Club Autumn meeting, and W. S. Vosburgh was appointed to represent The Jockey Club at the Queens County Jockey Club Summer meeting. A trainer's license was granted to Charles F. Hill.

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—Four favorites were defeated at the Saratoga track to-day. There was a slight attendance. Weather threatening; track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Nigger Baby, 109 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Uncle Louis, 106, (C. Sloane,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by one length; Turian, 109, (Lambley,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Flareaway, Larequoise, Laudeman, and Island Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Francis Booker, 98 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 7 to 2 and even, won by a length and a half; Great Neck, 100, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head; Hilee, 112, (A. Barrett,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:15¼. Piccola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Poetess, 111 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 1 to 2 and out, won by one length; Orimar, 109, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 2 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths; Organ Pilot, 106, (Grey,) 100 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:54¼. Scotch Plaid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Handpress, 106 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a length and a half; Millstream, 100, (Crowhurst,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by six lengths; Nearest, 98, (Clawson,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:41¾. Judge Wardell, Filament, and Valid also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a half, (hurdle.) Lady Dainty, 136, (Wynne,) 6 to 5 and out, won by eight lengths; Governor Budd, 152, (Sheedy,) 7 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Challenger, 161, (Hogan,) even and out, third. Time—2:47. Challenger fell at sixth hurdle, but resumed, and came in lame.

Following are the entries for to-morrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lord Zeni, Domitor, Knight of the Garter, and Premier, 121 pounds; Island Prince, 108; Ruskin, 108; Lillian Dell, 111; Bardella, 107; Lady Mitchell, 116. Premier and Island Prince McLaughlin's entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Flavius, Extreme, and Colonel Tenny, 112 pounds; Frances Booker, Turvey Drop, and Simper Leon, 109.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Knight of the Garter, 121 pounds; Dutch Comedian, Manchester, and Ruskin, 115; Eight Bells, 110; Bardella, 107; Captain Smith and Uncle Louis, 108; Flax Spinner, 109.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sir Hubert, 114 pounds; Alpen and Satirist, 104; Galahad, 103; Ways and Means, 97; The Bouncer, 100; Water Girl, 98; Belle of Troy, 90. Sir Hubert and Alpen, Fleischmans' entry; Satirist and Galahad, Seagram's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For gentlemen riders; one mile. Iranian and Shillalah, 153 pounds; Sir Vassar, 151; Protus and Falscraft, 143; Lady Mitchell, 148. Shillalah and Sir Vassar Paget's entry.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Candy, blk. m., by Candidate, (Gallagher,) won second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:19; 2:18¾; 2:17½. Highland Maid, br. m., won the first heat. Time—2:18¼. Sherman V., br. s., third. Andy K., ——, Yates, ch. g.; Hattie Walters, ch. m.; Wilkie Ross, g. s.; Eglatine, b. m.; Sheba, b. m., were the other starters, and finished in the order named.

2:15 Class.—Pacing. Nellie Sharper, b. m., by Sharper, (Hunter,) won third, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2:13; 2:13; 2:16. Syra, b. m., (Smith,) won second heat and second place. Time—2:12¾. Cracksman, ch. g., (Lattimer,) won first heat and third place. Time—2:13¼. Henry P., b. g.; Kodak, blk. s.; Cute, b. m.; Decoy, br. s.; Nettie B., b. m., were the other starters, and finished in the order named.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. The Lock, b. g., (McDonald,) won in straight heats. Time—2:14½; 2:15; 2:15. St. George, b. g., second; Dufour, b. g., third. Judge-at-Law, b. g.; Spencer Girl, br. m., were the other starters, and finished in that order.

Steeplechase.—One and a half miles. Won by Higby, (Donohue;) Gray Gelding, (Servis,) second; Monarch B., (Burns,) third. Time—4:04½.

At Elmira.

ELMIRA, Aug. 10.—The second day's races at the Maple Avenue Park attracted a large attendance and the sport was good. Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $400. Irene, b. m., Atkins, Norfolk, Va., won second, third, and fourth heats and race; Eagle Woodnut, blk. g., G. M. Ely, Binghamton, won first heat and second money; Idolette, ch. m., B. McConnell, Howard, N. Y., third. Other starters: Pilaster, Prince Otto, and Harry Eddy. Time—2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:22¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse $400. The Shah, g. h., Bellemeade Stock Farms, won in straight heats; Harry Cozzins, b. g., Vance Nichols, Glenville, Ohio, second; May Wilkes, ch. m., third. Other starters: Gambrella, Vein, Whirlwind, and Miss K. Time—2:19¼; 2:20¼; 2:21¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $400, (unfinished.) Bert Sheldon, blk. g., George O. Smith, Orange, N. J., has two heats; L'96, b. g., A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn., one heat, and Little Dick, b. g., W. H. Coville, Three Bridges, N. J., one. Time—2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:19½; 2:20¼.

At Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 10.—In spite of showers this afternoon, two races were pulled off, one of four heats and the other of five. The track was too heavy for fast time. The 2:05 pace was postponed till to-morrow. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $5,000.

Confessor, ch. g., by Constantine-Devotee, by Pancoast, (Brady)	3	1	1	1
C. O., br. g., by Douglass, (McCabe and Flynn)	1	2	8	6
Malacca, blk. g., (A. Trout)	7	6	2	2
Ronald, b. g., (Donelan)	2	3	3	5
Evenia, b. m., (Cheney)	10	5	6	3
Happiness, b. g., (Walker)	6	4	4	4
Marion R., b. m., (J. Trout)	4	7	9	7
Clemmie Dell, b. m., (Carmichael)	5	8	7	8
Little Prince, b. g., (Blanchard)	8	9	5	9
Nettie C., ch. m., (Clark)	9	dis.		

Time—2:20; 2:19½; 2:20¼; 2:18¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Nibbs, b. g., by Brignoli Wilkes-Piccola, by Ganymede, (Boyce)	4	2	1	1	1
Celibate, b. g., by Nennoc, (Cheney)	1	1	2	2	6
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	2	3	6	5	5
J. T., b. g., (Lowe)	7	9	8	6	2
Old Westland, b. m., (Woodbury)	6	6	3	3	3
Guenn, b. m., (Sullivan)	8	4	4	4	4
Pearl J., b. m., (Carmichael)	3	5	5	dr.	
Walter J., ch. g., (Clark)	9	7	7	dr.	
Bovor, ch. s., (Marston)	5	8	dr.		

Time—2:17; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:20½; 2:20¾.

At Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 10.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

First Race.—2:18 Trotting; purse, $1,500.

Gayton, b. h., by Allerton-Wilton, (Kelly)	2	2	1	1	1
Battleton, b. g., (Geers)	1	1	2	2	7
Hesperus, b. h., (Jamison)	7	3	3	3	2
Iris O., b. m., (Duquesne)	3	4	6	4	3
Mero, b. m., (West)	4	6	4	6	4
Campania Girl, g. m., (Method)	5	5	5	5	5
Bella Bells, b. m., (Chandler)	6	7	8	7	8
Viola, b. m., (Wilson)	8	8	7	8	6
Oakley, b. g., (——)	9	dis.			

Time—2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:13¼.

Second Race.—Three-year-olds; pacing; purse $1,000.

Airship, blk. h., by Brada-Gambetta Wilkes, (Berry)	1	1	1
Baker H., b. s., (Toler)	2	2	3
Darnette, blk. m., (Rans)	3	3	2
Tommy Y., b. h., (Wilson)	dis.		

Time—2:18½; 2:14¼; 2:16½.

Third Race.—2:24 pacing; purse $2,000.

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King, dam by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	1
Split Silk, s. m., (Wilson)	5	2	3
Hal Patchen, ch. s., (Ervin)	3	3	4
The Swift, ch. m., (Stanart)	4	5	2
Donough, b. h., (Allen)	2	4	ds

Time—2:12¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¼.

Fourth Race.—Two-year-olds; trotting; the Horse Review Stakes; purse $7,500.

Chrystaline, s. f., by Simmons, dam by Moonstone, (Macey)	5	1	1
Ima Electrite, c. f., (Nelson)	2	3	3
Gracie Onward, c. f., (Beachy)	6	4	2
The Maine, c. f., (Jamison)	3	6	5
Kellar, b. c., (Williams)	4	5	4
Rita E., s. f., (Bell)	1	2	ds
Simrock, c. c., (Thayer)	7	dis.	
Red Arthur, b. c., (Kirby)	8	dis.	
Miran Logan, br. f., (Drake)	dis.		
Miss Conley, br. f., (Nichols)	dis.		

Time—2:23¼; 2:18¾; 2:23.

HORSE RACING IN ENGLAND.

Champ de Mars Wins the Breeders' Foal Plate at Kempton Park.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—At the second day's racing of the Kempton Park second Summer meeting to-day, Douglas Baird's bay colt Champ de Mars won the City of London Breeders' Foal Plate.

This race is of 1,500 sovereigns, the owner of the winner to receive 1,000 sovereigns, the owner of the second 200 sovereigns, the owner of the third 50 sovereigns, the nominator of the winner 200 sovereigns, and the nominator of the second 50 sovereigns; for three-year-olds.

There were eleven starters, over the "Jubilee" Course, and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Douglas Baird's b. c. Champ de Mars, by Martagon-Fleur de Marie....1

Mr. Russel's br. c. The Virginian, by Ayrshire-Virginia Shore....2

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's br. f. Chinook, by Sensation-Breeze....3

CHESS TOURNEY AT COLOGNE.

Result of the Ninth Round in the International Match.

COLOGNE, Aug. 10.—The ninth round of the international chess tournament was begun this morning, when the pairing was the following: Burn vs. Gottschall, Charousek vs. Popiel, Janowski vs. Cohn, Fritz vs. Tschigorin, Schallopp vs. Steinitz, Schiffers vs. Showalter, Schlechter vs. Albin, and Heinrichsen vs. Berger.

At 1 o'clock the usual adjournment was made, when the games stood as follows: Heinrichsen lost to Berger, while the other games were adjourned. Burn, Charousek, Cohn, and Steinitz had the better positions against Gottschall, Popiel, Janowski, and Schallopp, respectively, and the other games were adjourned in even positions.

In the evening the following additional results were recorded: Burn beat Gottschall, Charousek downed Popiel, Janowski lost to Cohn, Fritz was beaten by Tschigorin, Schallopp and Steinitz drew, Schiffers lost to Showalter, and Schlechter and Albin drew.

The record of all the players up to date follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	8½	5½	Janowski	5	4
Berger	4½	4½	Popiel	3	6
Burn	6½	2½	Schallopp	1½	7½
*Charousek	6	2	Schiffers	4½	4½
Cohn	7	2	Schlechter	6	3
Fritz	3	6	Showalter	5	4
Gottschall	2½	6½	Steinitz	5½	3½
Heinrichsen	2	7	*Tschigorin	5½	5½

*Adjourned game in hand.

The tenth round will be played to-morrow, when the pairing will be as follows: Showalter against Schlechter, Steinitz against Schiffers, Tschigorin against Schallopp, Cohn against Fritz, Popiel against Janowski, Gottschall against Charousek, Heinrichsen against Burn, and Berger against Albin.

CHESS CONTESTS AT GROVE SPRING.

The New York and Pennsylvania Teams Are Closely Matched.

GROVE SPRING, Keuka Lake, N. Y., Aug. 10.—In the tournament of the New York State Chess Association to-day the results are still in doubt. The two teams in the inter-State match between New York and Pennsylvania are closely matched, and with the adjourned games it is not possible yet to forecast the winners. The results of the rounds so far played in that contest are:

First Round.—Delmar defeated McCutcheon, Koehler drew with Bampton, Souweine lost to Stuart, Levy lost to Voight, Lipschuetz defeated Young, Marshall drew with Kemeny, and Hanham defeated Bowers.

Second Round.—Voight drew with Souweine, Young lost to Levy, Kemeny lost to Lipschuetz, Bowers defeated Marshall, and McCutcheon drew with Hanham.

Third Round.—Delmar lost to Stuart, Koehler drew with Voight, Souweine lost to Young, Levy lost to Kemeny, Lipschuetz defeated Bowers, and Marshall and McCutcheon adjourned.

The fourth round was commenced to-night, the pairing being Voight vs. Delmar, Young vs. Koehler, Kemeny vs. Souweine, Bowers vs. Levy, McCutcheon vs. Lipschuetz, Bampton vs. Marshall, and Stuart vs. Hanham.

Lipschuetz and Hanham are the only players with clear scores at the end of the third round.

General Tournament, First Class, First Round—Rogers beat Searle, Ferris beat Scripture, Weeks beat Sittzer.

Second Round—Rogers lost to Ferris, Searle and Weeks adjourned, Scripture defeated Sittzer.

Third Round—Rogers defeated Scripture, Searle defeated Sittzer, Ferris and Weeks adjourned.

Second Class, First Round—Rhoades beat Wright, McMartin lost to Waller.

Second Round—Wright lost to Waller, McMartin lost to Rhoades.

Third Round—McMartin beat Wright, Rhoades and Waller adjourned.

The third class had only two entries, W. Bersodi and W. Scripture. Dersodi won three and a half out of four games and captured first prize. The second prize, a consolation cup, presented last year by H. D. Wright, went to Mr. Scripture.

Chess Player Pillsbury Arrives.

Henry Pillsbury, the noted chess player, arrived yesterday by the Majestic, from Vienna, the scene of the international chess tournament, in which he took second prize, next to Tarrasch of Germany. He will rest from serious chess for some time, and no big matches, he says, are likely to take place in the near future. He attributed his failure to land the chief prize in Vienna to fatigue consequent upon the unreasonable length of the contest, which, he said, should not have exceeded thirty rounds.

"Old Sport" Campana to Wed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—"Old Sport" Napoleon Campana, the chewing-gum vendor and former professional pedestrian, wants to re-embark on the matrimonial sea. Clerk Salmonson, who furnishes prospective bridal parties with the State licenses, refused to grant the favor to the "Old Sport" to-day. The vendor of gum was boisterous when he deposited his fee at the clerk's window, and loudly proclaimed his intention to wed Edith Foster. "You are in no condition to be given a license," said Clerk Salmonson. "If you will send your fiancée around I will give the license to her." This made "Old Sport" furious. He abused the officials and threatened to make trouble. "I am sixty-nine years old, and I guess I know what I want," he shouted. He was finally persuaded to leave the office

Canoe Races for Women.

CANONAQUE, Ontario, Aug. 10.—The ladies' paddling race of the American Canoe Association was won by Miss Elsie Montizambert of Kingston, Ontario; Mrs. John E. Plumer of New York was second.

The tandem paddling race for ladies was won by Miss Elsie Montizambert and Miss Waddles of Garnersville, N. Y.; Mrs. Plumer and Miss Ela Sands of New York were second.

Firemen's Athletic Tournament.

The athletic tournament under the auspices of the New York firemen, to be held at Berkeley Oval on Saturday, Sept. 17, promises to be interesting. A good programme of events has been prepared, open to the members of the Police, Fire, and Post Office Departments, and handsome prizes will be awarded. The programme includes bicycle and foot races, discus and hammer throwing, and walking.

NEVADA COLONISTS DESPOILED.

Officers of a Settlement Charged with Defrauding Their Associates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—The Occidental Colony Company at Wellington, Lyon County, Nev., which was organized and operated by Russian Jews, is about to be closed out by the Sheriff.

On Nov. 8, 1897, twenty-one families of Russian Jews left San Francisco for the new land of promise, the Wymore Ranch, near Dayton. They had purchased the property for $14,000, which they proposed to pay from what they should realize from the products of their labor. Wymore permitted the settlers to obtain a further loan of $3,500, which was recorded as a first mortgage on the land. With this they obtained lumber and built houses.

They worked hard, and were doing well, when, on July 25, the President of the colony, Daniel Schwartz, and Secretary Harry Bell obtained $1,500 from the Bullion and Exchange Bank of Carson, on mortgaging the entire crop of the entire colony. With that money, it is alleged, they decamped. The bank has now begun suit to recover the amount of the mortgage, and the already destitute colonists will probably be evicted from their houses.

Schwartz formerly lived in Philadelphia, while Bell hails from Chicago. Warrants are out for their arrest.

American Protestant Association.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 10.—The National Convention of the American Protestant Association began in this city this morning. The report of Worthy Grand Secretary Luedemann of Cincinnati showed that little if any progress in membership had been made during the past year. The Worthy Grand Treasurer's report showed a balance of $500. Pittsburg was selected for next year's convention, which will be the association's fiftieth anniversary. Only about fifty delegates are present.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Boston Wins Two Games from the Cincinnati—Other Games Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	65	35	.650
Boston	61	35	.635
Cleveland	59	35	.628
Baltimore	52	38	.578
New York	52	42	.553
Chicago	54	44	.551
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	32	60	.348
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Chicago in Brooklyn.

Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 4.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The home team lost two games to the champions to-day. Good hitting won the first game. Corcoran and McPhee were mainly responsible for the Cincinnatis' defeat in the second game by making errors on easy plays in the eighth inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—7
Cincinnati	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Cincinnati, Hill and Peitz.

SECOND GAME.

Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	..	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Boston, 8; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis, Nichols, and Bergen. Cincinnati, Dwyer nad Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Brown.

Other Games.

In Syracuse—Montreal, 4; Syracuse, 2.
In Buffalo—Providence, 5; Buffalo, 3.

Baseball Notes.

The New Yorks and Washingtons had arranged to play off two postponed games in Washington yesterday, but rain caused another postponement. Two games will be played to-day if the weather is pleasant. Rain also caused a postponement of two games between the Chicagos and Brooklyns at Washington Park. The games will be played this afternoon.

⁂

Hawley of the Cincinnatis and Tannehill of Pittsburg are having a close struggle for the pitcher's record. Both pitchers have won seventeen and lost seven games thus far this season.

⁂

The Washington Club has signed Frank Killen, the left-handed pitcher recently released by the Pittsburg Club. This is Killen's second engagement with the Washington Club. He has been pitching rather indifferently this season. His best work was in the famous thirteen-inning game in New York last month, when the locals defeated the Pittsburgs by a score of 1 to 0. Killen allowed the New Yorks only six hits in this game. Swaim yesterday received his ten days' notice of release, as Killen will take his place on the regular pitching staff.

Receiver for St. Louis Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—Judge Wood of the Circuit Court to-day appointed President B. S. Muckinfuss receiver of the St. Louis club on application of the holders of first mortgage bonds. His bond was fixed at $20,000.

NEW AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER?

Report in Newport That a Yacht Is to be Built by the Herreshoffs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—Capt. Nat Herreshoff of Bristol has been visiting Newport frequently of late and conferring each time with H. B. Duryea, the owner of the thirty-footer Vaquero, and other yachtsmen and the rumor is afloat to-night that these visits and consultations have been in the interest of a new cup defender the Herreshoffs are to build, providing Sir Thomas Lipton issues a formal challenge for the America's Cup and it is accepted.

Efforts were made to-day to ascertain whether the Herreshoffs were to build such a boat, and whether Mr. Duryea was one of the American syndicate, but no one would speak on the subject. One thing is certain, that Mr. Iselin of the Defender syndicate has not met either of the Messrs. Herreshoffs here of late.

DOLAN BROTHERS REUNITED.

Separated as Children and Grew to Manhood Under Different Names.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—The strange story of the separation in childhood of the five sons of Patrick Dolan, at one time a blacksmith at Lockport, N. Y., after the death of their mother, and the happy reunion of three of them—all that are now living—came to light with the visit to Chicago of Fred Dooley of Rochester, N. Y., who is now dividing his time between the homes of his long-lost relatives.

Probably the most peculiar feature of the story is that all but one of the brothers grew to manhood under names not their own, and for several years two lived within reach of each other in Chicago, and at the same time each was prosecuting a vigorous search for the other.

The brothers now living and enjoying the reunion are William Doolan, a hardware merchant living at 1,231 Madison Street; Thomas Dolan, assistant engineer in the Fire Department, connected with Engine Company No. 57, and Fred Dooley, a barber in Rochester, N. Y.

The two who died after the separation were Daniel Dooley, lately a baker at Rochester, and James Doolin, who was a sailor and claimed Buffalo as his home.

Polish Catholic Church Troubles.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Rev. Father Anthony Kozalowski of All Saints' Polish Catholic Church, declares he will sue Archbishop Feehan for heavy damages on account of the edict against him, in order to test the power of the Roman Catholic Church in America. Father Kozalowski maintains that the major excommunication against him and the letter issued by Archbishop Feehan on account of his alleged heretical beliefs, practically amount to making him a social pariah. Kozalowski's parishioners here number over 10,000, and in all churches 120,000.

Public Popularity
has set its seal of approval on
Londonderry Lithia Water
It possesses all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water.
Sold everywhere.
½ gallons, still.
Quarts and pints, sparkling.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1898.

OFFICES:

New York—
Publication............Printing House Square
Up-Town......................1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington...................515 Fourteenth St.
London: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
Switzerland, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
Germany, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency.
Agency for Germany and Austria.
Italy, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$10.00
Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	$2.50
One Month	$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$8.00
Six Months	$4.00
Three Months	$2.00
One Month	.75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)	
One Year	$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)	
One Year	$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)	
One Year	$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:	
Per Month	$2.00

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

PEACE IS NEAR.

The statement given to the press by Secretary Day is an assurance that we are on the eve of peace. When it is given out that our Government and M. Cambon, representing Spain, have "agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiation of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico," and that "it is expected that this protocol will be executed," it becomes evident that nothing but some extraordinary change of position on the part of Spain or the United States can now interrupt the negotiations.

It is of vital significance that M. Cambon has agreed to "the proposed terms of peace." Those terms, it will be remembered, included the evacuation and surrender of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and an island in the Ladrones to us, and our occupation of Manila and its harbor pending negotiations to determine the future government of the Philippines. Of course, the French Ambassador would never have agreed to a protocol embodying these substantial concessions without authority from the Madrid Government. His acceptance is Spain's acceptance beyond doubt. The protocol is the basis of the treaty. The Peace Commissioners will have it before them as a preliminary draft, and will take it up for discussion, article by article, in preparing the definitive treaty of peace. When we are informed that M. Cambon has agreed to a protocol embodying our terms we know that those terms will have a place in the final treaty. We know that Spain has yielded, and that means that peace is close at hand.

The signing of the protocol is the next step. But when the points of the instrument have been agreed to by both parties it is as good as signed unless one of the parties changes its mind completely. When the protocol is signed the war is practically over. Hostilities will be suspended not to be resumed unless the Peace Commissioners to be appointed to draft the final treaty should utterly fail to agree or unless the treaty drawn up by them should be rejected by our Senate or the Madrid Government, all of which contingencies are extremely remote.

We may now feel almost sure that there will be no more serious fighting. The chief care of our Government now will be to take care of its sick soldiers and prevent, so far as possible, the further loss of life by disease.

THE TIMES AND SECRETARY ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a consistent reader of The Times for many years, and am grieved that I must now lay aside the old coat that fitted so well; and why? The persistency of your attacks upon Gen. Alger's integrity and ability are so manifestly unfair, to my mind, that they smack of personal grievance.

You admit to-day that the war has been successfully concluded; how can this condition obtain, may I ask, unless that the master has magnificently fulfilled all the obligations of his arduous office. No matter how thorough the subordinate, he can accomplish little unless the chief is competent; this surely you will admit. Almost my entire acquaintance with the events of this war has been obtained through the agency of your paper, and I have reached the conclusion, unbiased, that Gen. Alger, in the minds of the great majority, has builded well. I can only offer to the honorable Secretary as a sop for the injustice which he has sustained at some hands the precept that "Patience is bitter, but the fruit is sweet."

In an editorial of last week you conclude, saying that "Mr. Alger is no gentleman." This in relation to the Roosevelt epistolary exploit. So far as I can learn, Mr. Roosevelt's acquaintance with Gen. Alger is not of that intimate character which would warrant this letter ever to have been written; thus it looks much to me like a stab in the back which did not penetrate the armor. The Secretary of War has not forfeited a jot of honor by his retaliation; on the contrary, he would have earned the lasting censure of the populace had his course been otherwise. His lenity to Mr. Roosevelt under the circumstances is remarkable, and if that gentleman does not publicly thank the Secretary for his clemency I shall be much disappointed in a man whom I have hitherto admired. Mr. Roosevelt has overshot his mark this time. His apprenticeship in his chosen profession has been too limited to essay the establishment of precedents, particularly unhealthy ones, and it is already becoming apparent that he has hurled a boomerang. Ethics must be observed. Z.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 9, 1898.

It is not the practice of The Times to print letters that are not authenticated, as the foregoing is not, by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of good faith. But we make room for this, upon the chance that it may have been written in good faith, notwithstanding the absence of any guarantee. Moreover, it is reasoning upon facts that are in the possession of everybody, and so it does not matter who the reasoner may be. According to Lord Bacon's well-known distinction, testimony is a long bow, of which the force depends upon the bowman. Argument is a crossbow that shoots equally hard, whoever the archer may be.

The argument that because the war has been brought to a successful conclusion therefore the War Department has been well administered is one which we cannot imagine anybody employing except the Secretary of War himself or one of his dependents. A rich Nation of seventy-five millions has beaten a nation of seventeen millions which is not only naturally poor, but has been additionally impoverished by the drain of the insurgent colonies that have been taken away from her. That is not a feat to brag of. But this defeat has been brought about in the greater part by the navy. Spain has been swept from the seas. The War Department has had nothing to do with that. The one military expedition that has amounted to anything has consisted, with the exception of two volunteer regiments, of the regular army of the United States, for the admirable efficiency of which nobody will pretend that the Secretary of War deserves any credit. What he deserves credit or discredit for is the work of the administrative departments which are bureaus in his own office. That work has been at every point in conspicuous and disgraceful contrast with the work of the actual fighting force. After six weeks the expedition was dispatched ill-provided in every respect. There was no cavalry, there was a very insufficient allowance of artillery, there were no sufficient medical stores, there were not even suitable uniforms. The things which the army needed had either not been provided at all, or they were in a hopeless chaos of confusion at Tampa, from which the staff could not extricate them so as to make them of service. The victories of Santiago were won by gallantry and daring on the part of the troops so great and signal that it would have been most imprudent to count upon them in advance. They were won in spite of the War Department, and after that department had, upon ordinary military principles, "organized defeat." If one desires a measure of the competency of the War Department he has only to compare the embarkation at Tampa, which was conducted from Washington, with the disembarkation at Santiago, which was conducted without interference from Washington by the officers on the spot. The former, as all competent observers, including Gen. Miles, united in testifying, was disgraceful. The latter, conducted under far greater difficulties, was, upon the same class of expert testimony, including that of the foreign military attachés, a most creditable and even brilliant performance. No complaint comes of mismanagement at the camps that are beyond the control of the War Department, even at so remote a place as Manila. On the other hand, from every one of the camps in the United States under the control of the War Department, comes the same story of bungling and inefficiency, by which the health and the lives of the troops have been put in needless peril. The needless peril in which the lives of the troops at Santiago were put by the failure of the War Department to take timely action toward removing them was so grave that the Generals of the army united in a protest against an order of the War Department, and that the order was revoked under the pressure of popular indignation.

The Secretary made it plain, even while he was yielding to the popular indignation, that he resented the action of those who had compelled him to revoke his order. We are not going to argue over again the treatment of Col. Roosevelt by Secretary Alger. There are the facts, and anybody can draw his own conclusions from them. The conclusion which our correspondent draws we should be surprised to hear that anybody else has drawn, excepting Secretary Alger himself. But we cannot allow our correspondent to say that our "attacks" upon the Secretary of War, or rather upon his remaining in a place to which he is so manifestly incompetent, "smack of personal grievance." The Times has not the slightest personal animosity against the Secretary. It objects to him because he has taken the Secretaryship of War in time of war as a suitable place in which to "play politics" at the public expense. It has the same and no other personal grievance against him as that which is expressed on behalf of the people of the United States by other independent journals, and is entertained, though it cannot be expressed, by the officers of the United States Army. These are the best judges of the Secretary's competency, and we recommend our correspondent to acquaint himself, if he can, with their opinion. Meanwhile, let some apologist of Secretary Alger produce the record of one single operation which has been done under the immediate direction and control of the War Department since this war began which has been well and efficiently done. One such instance would form an offset, so far as it went, to the scores of operations which have been bungled under that direction. It would go further toward vindicating the Secretary than any amount of arguing that because the United States has beaten a nation of a fifth its size and a hundredth part its wealth, therefore Gen. Alger is an efficient Secretary of War.

MR. HILL AND MR. CROKER.

Undue importance is commonly attributed to the midsummer conferences of the politicians. The labors of these gentlemen throughout the year are fatiguing. They think much. They sit up nights at serious labor. They are consulted and conferred with by hundreds of the faithful every week. Nervous and physical exhaustion results from this unremitted toil and strain. So when the Summer heats come the politicians go to the seashore and to Saratoga, but not for politics. They go for rest, for ozone, for bathing, to drink the waters and other things. Of course, they talk politics. Many of them, having little leisure for literature or philosophy, never talk anything else. But the belief that they buckle down to the hard, constructive work of politics, that they choose candidates, formulate policies, and decide upon the tactics of the campaign, is a popular delusion. This is the season when the delusion about the activities of the politicians is fed by rumor and report.

For instance, it was reported from Saratoga yesterday morning that Mr. Richard Croker was boasting that "Hill is beaten." According to thousand-tongued rumor Mr. Croker and his Tammany friends desired an immediate meeting of the Democratic State Committee, of which Mr. Elliot Danforth is Chairman. Ex-Senator Hill, it was said, opposed an early meeting of the committee. Mr. Danforth having decided to call the committee together in Saratoga next Saturday, the rumor flew that Mr. Croker had won and boasted that "Hill is beaten."

The presumption that this rumor is untrue is very great. In the first place, whatever his other faults may be, Mr. Croker is not boastful. We do not believe any man ever saw him strutting about a hotel piazza boasting of his political triumphs. In the second place, it is unlikely that the beating of Hill is just at this time the leading feature of Mr. Croker's policy. Why should he seek to beat any Democrat when it is the duty of every Democrat to try to beat the Republicans?

Mr. Hill is one of the most experienced Democratic leaders in the State. If we say he is one of the wisest we need only point to his political utterances during the past six months in proof of the statement. He has a large following in the Democratic Party throughout the State, some of which, we presume, might elect to stand by him even if he was beaten by another Democratic leader. At any rate, a leader who is wise and who has a large following is not exactly a man to be beaten. We should say rather he was a man to be cultivated and consulted.

That, we presume, is Mr. Croker's opinion. A State election of the highest importance will occur in November. A Governor and State officers and both branches of the Legislature are to be elected. By its incapacity, blundering, defiant partisanship, and scandalous corruption the Republican administration has made itself distrusted and detested by the people. In a year when, on account of the war, the Republican candidates ought to win easily, nothing but inconceivable blundering on the part of the Democrats or the highest wisdom on the part of the Republicans can save the party of Platt and Black and Aldridge and Payn. The one is as little to be expected as the other. Is it probable that Mr. Croker is spending the Summer months "beating" Democrats and provoking schism and feuds in the party when by union and a concentration of strength it can grasp and hold the tremendous prize of the November election?

Enemies of the Democratic Party take pleasure in spreading the report that there is an irreconcilable enmity between Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker. Mr. Hill's published utterances make it plain that he is not making war on Mr. Croker. It is just as improbable that Mr. Croker is making war on Mr. Hill or any other Democrat.

"THE RUSSIAN BOGEY."

That Russia in a very short time could pour a horde of armies down into India has long been a theme to conjure with on the part of Lord Salisbury's Parliamentary opposition. Recent investigation, however, and the industrious manner in which the Russians are utilizing the Suez Canal have probably killed the Trans-Siberian railway fetish for several years to come and offer a ready explanation of the backdown of Minister Pavloff on the subject of the Newchwang Railway. Sensational news may keep the wires hot from Pekin, sensational interpellations in the House of Commons may cause a panic on the London Exchange. The fact, however, remains: there can be no war between Great Britain and Russia unless it be brought about by sheer madness on the part of the latter.

Suppose that madness took possession of the Czar and his Ministers. There are at present dwelling in Amoor and Trimorskaya, the vast territory that would be the seat of war, over 250,000 Russian subjects, who, together with the hordes of convicts at Saghalien, obtain their provisions from Odessa by way of the Suez Canal. At present all military stores, commissariat, and troops for the Far East are drawn from Moscow, Kiev, St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Nikolaiev and every squad of reinforcement must travel by sea. If war existed, Great Britain could easily close the Suez Canal and the transportation of Russian armies around the Cape of Good Hope or their weary march of 1,950 miles through East Siberia would be an undertaking beyond the financial credits of the Russian Government, even if the British Asiatic fleets were left out of the question. Russia is therefore absolutely helpless so far as carrying on a war with Great Britain in the Far East is concerned, and must remain so until the Trans-Siberian Railway with its Manchurian attachment assumes the palpability of fact. European contingencies are not worth considering, so preponderously outweighed are they by the conditions of the Far East.

Mr. Arnold White in a pertinent article on "The Russian Bogey" in The National Review lays particular stress on the socialistic conditions of Russia as a strong guarantee of peace. He says:

"Since there is no educated middle class whose sons can be trusted to govern honestly half a province on a pittance, as 1,100 white men rule nearly 200,000,000 of people in India, it follows that the real interests of Russia palpably lie in the direction of peace, not of war."

There is no nation in Europe, he continues, with a more vital interest in the preservation of peace during the next twenty years than Russia. If she risked a conflict with England, the strain upon her administrative services would quickly reveal to an astonished Europe the feet of clay now obscured by the sparkle and coruscations of a brilliant diplomacy.

We may trust to the intelligence of the Czar and of his Ministers that no such revelation will be made.

CHINESE SHIPS AND BLACK FLAGS.

While the naval experts of the world have been busily formulating theories to account for the great vanishing act performed by two Spanish squadrons their calculations must have been cast awry by the amazing order given to Admiral Kokwanmun by the Chinese Government. In their fancy they saw the poor debilitated Yellow Empire rising like her traditional dragon from the sea and revealing to the marveling world an element in naval warfare before which Yankee precision of aim and Yankee electrical gun attachments sank into insignificance.

Admiral Kokwanmun had been ordered to get his fleet in readiness to proceed against the rebellious Black Flags. The Black Flags are many hundred miles inland. Kokwanmun must therefore have an actual flying squadron in commission, an aerial flotilla that could sail over the land and bear destruction to the rebels. The existence of such a fleet would quickly settle the partition business. Unfortunately, however, for the progress of the world, the orders sent Admiral Kokwanmun require some explanation.

The Admiral could not mobilize a squadron, because he hasn't any squadron to mobilize. He is supposed to have, however, long lists of names which would form the personnel of his ships if he only had them. The persons bearing these names will be looked up; an effort will be made to get them together and to march them inland. That is all. The naval experts may therefore return in peace to their studies of Yankee guns and Yankee gunners, for these are the only elements of naval warfare that at present require serious consideration.

In her desire to bother American exporters Germany has outdone herself. It was all right for her to condemn the American cattle and American canned goods, because the spite of such condemnation was expended upon herself. Nobody believed her to be self-supplying in these commodities. But trichinae have been discovered once too often. The result is no less a startling revelation to the world than it must be a blow to innate Teutonic pride. Trichinae, Berlin officials say, have been discovered in an American sausage. This is important, if true, for it shows that Germany is not self-supplying even in sausages. The report of the Berlin officials will probably be refuted from high authority. They will be told that there are no American sausages in Germany; hence trichinae could not have been found in them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Keen resentment has been excited all through the South by the implied reflection upon the healthfulness of that part of the country which its residents see in the decision of the Government to send North practically every regiment that has been encamped among them. This feeling naturally gets most emphatic expression in the press of Florida, since that State, being dependent for no inconsiderable part of its prosperity upon its ability to attract invalids and tourists from regions with a harsher or colder climate, sees in this removal thus explained an assault, malevolent or reckless, upon its valuable reputation as a "resort." The Florida Times-Union of Jacksonville even goes so far as to speak of "conspiracy," and, singularly enough, it hints that the plotters are envious Louisianians and Alabamians, and not Northerners at all. It wisely refrains from insisting upon this very dubious point, however, preferring to show with entire conclusiveness that such faults as the Florida camps and others in the South have developed were the result, not of natural and irremediable conditions, but of mingled incompetence and carelessness, the former manifested by the military and medical authorities, and the latter by the private soldiers. Florida, The Times-Union declares, has long and still deserves a high repute for healthfulness, but if men are drilled for many hours daily in the hot sun, if they are improperly clothed and fed, and if care is not taken to protect their drinking water from contamination, it is no wonder that all of them are soon debilitated and that typhoid fever and other maladies make their appearance. The accuracy of these statements is self-evident, but we think that The Times-Union and other Southern papers are unduly disturbed. The general public understands the situation perfectly and is not likely to draw any false conclusions from what has happened. It is no reflection upon the salubrity of the South to say that under its hotter sun the difficulty of preserving the health of closely massed bodies of men is greater, other things being equal, than it would be in the North. It will therefore be wise to bring the soldiers here, and it would have been wiser if they had been stationed here in the first place. Undoubtedly, with a proper selection of sites and with proper care they would have been safe in almost any part of the South, but—doesn't The Times-Union know the character of our staff officers?

—Prospects already sufficiently dark have been rendered still darker by the strike of the carpenters at Montauk Point, and the delay which these lamentably unpatriotic artificers have caused makes more or less serious trouble at the new camp almost certain. That the welldiggers have also struck is a reassuring feature of the situation, for as good luck would have it, they struck water, not work, and the gravest of all the perils which confronted the weary soldiers has been escaped. At least, we hope so, but reports from that wind-swept promontory are not always to be trusted. A week ago eminent officials told us of abundant water everywhere just below the roots of the heather. This seems to have been a wild guess. Now the story is of an adequate supply—from two successful wells already down and from others which may or may not touch something more potable than drifted sand and glacial boulders. It will be wise to write the history of Montauk Point as a military camp after it has a history. Prophecy about any part of Long Island is dangerous work.

PERSONAL.

—It is pleasant—from contrast, perhaps, but never mind that—to notice the extreme care manifested by Gen. Miles in making careful preparation for the work in hand. From the very beginning of the Puerto Rico campaign he has refused to move a step until the conditions which he deemed essential were established. And he has not hesitated to follow his own judgment instead of the suggestions of other people in regard to what was necessary. This was illustrated at the very beginning of his operations, when his opinion and that of Admiral Sampson differed as to how many warships would be a safe convoy for the expedition. The same capacity for independent decision and the same caution against moving too rapidly have marked the General's course ever since his arrival on the island. Even the prospects of immediate peace have not hastened his march into the interior. The result has not been "brilliant," but it has been eminently satisfactory. Some people have been disposed to regard the conquest of Puerto Rico as ridiculously, if not absurdly, easy, and there is no doubt that the disposition of the inhabitants had much to do with the comfort and safety of the invaders. Spaniards are Spaniards, however, and they can fight—in a way. There is no reason to suppose that the forces under Gen. Macias paid much, or even any, attention to the cheers of the islanders or to the proclamations of village Alcaldes. They observed the adequacy of Gen. Miles's preparations, and retired to Aibonito or to some other place, distant and therefore tenable. Now Gen. Miles is moving on. If the Spanish make a stand he will beat them; if they run he will follow them, and—the water is very deep off the northern coast. It's a great thing to have a reputation, and a greater one to deserve it. The one frees a man from the necessity of proving that he isn't afraid, and the other enables him to advance as surely as he does slowly.

—Reference to the meteorological records might reveal, possibly, that no rain fell on July 15, but if memory is any guide there have been no rainless days for months and months, and if it did rain on the day mentioned this is evidently St. Swithin weather and we cannot expect any except internal dryness until the 24th inst. This is a lugubrious prospect, for it means two weeks more of discomfort, with incidental battles with doors that refuse to shut, drawers that refuse to open, and windows that refuse to go either up or down. If the late Bishop of Winchester really is responsible for the present misbehavior of the elements it strikes at least one hagiologist that for a saint to hold a grudge so long is neither nice nor wise. To be sure, it is annoying to have one's funeral delayed by a shower, and St. Swithin had reason to reprehend and even to punish the Weather Bureau officials of his own time for allowing his obsequies to be thus interrupted, but it does seem just a little out of character for him to have marked "Keep dry" on every July 15 that Father Time had in store, and to penalize neglect to observe the order with forty days of rain. Could he not see what effect it might have on the careers of many worthy young men—on that, for instance, of New York's latest forecaster, Mr. Emery? Assuming office a comparative stranger, and confused by the multiplicity of ropes which he had to learn, Mr. Emery should have been forgiven for forgetting about St. Swithin's Day. But he wasn't, and the result is that the weather which has marked his régime has been simply atrocious, much worse, indeed, than the weather we had in the consulship of Dunn. This makes for unpopularity, and undeserved unpopularity is a burden which saints should hesitate to impose upon any man's shoulders.

—Secretary Long's defense of Admiral Sampson was vigorous and conclusive. It must be confessed, however, that after the first emotions excited by its perusal had subsided a sense of something lacking impressed itself upon the average reader's mind, and it takes but a little examination to reveal what the something was. The Secretary has demonstrated that the Admiral is an officer of experience and ability; that he arranged an effective blockade in front of Santiago Harbor, and that the execution of his orders, carefully given long in advance, resulted in the swift and complete destruction of Cervera's fleet. But these things were already known to the public, and only a very few people, not one of whom could command a moment's attention while speaking on any subject whatever, have once questioned the accuracy of these statements. The general grievance against Admiral Sampson is due to the fact that his report of the battle hardly mentioned the man who was most conspicuous in executing his orders and carrying out his plan. Upon that point Secretary Long does not touch, and therefore his letter leaves the case exactly where it was before.

—Four well-known Englishmen have been discussing in print the ancient but ever interesting topic of marriage. Marie Corelli—to mention the least important, or wholly unimportant, one first, and so get her out of the way—indulged in some characteristic platitudes about the excellence of love, and in some equally characteristic absurdities on drawing rooms as slave marts where daughters are sold to the highest bidder. Lady Jeune wasted the space allotted to her in the unnecessary task of demolishing the Corelli. The Countess of Malmesbury revealed the important truth that of nuptial happiness "equality of social position is an important factor." And Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, as people who have read her books need not be told, varied the monotony of the discussion by really saying something. She said that the girl who marries for love is by no means necessarily better than the girl who marries for money or position. Both, declared Mrs. Steel, may, and often do, consider only their own inclinations, and the ideal of the one is not in all cases appreciably higher than the ideal of the other. The essayist uses language a little more plain than is familiar to the readers of American newspapers, and therefore only a paraphrase of her main point is given here, but it will be understood that her contention was that the "mariage de convenance" is not the only one which involves sale for a price. Taking a hint from her observations in India, Mrs. Steel was inclined to think that unions in which the opinion of the bride receives no consideration at all show a good average of happy results. Here, surely, is a subject for debate in the women's clubs.

CURRENT NOTES.

The valuation of personal property in Philadelphia is $352,484,621, an increase of $8,564,980 over last year's official estimate.

* * *

If he accepts the invitation of the United Labor League, Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago will deliver the principal address in Philadelphia on Labor Day.

* * *

Midshipman Morris of the Vizcaya mourns the loss of a collection of nearly 2,500 postage stamps, including many rare European varieties, which were destroyed in the Spanish ship.

* * *

In reversal of the old adage, when wealth came in at the door to a San Francisco couple who had been for ten years happily married, love flew out of the window, and the wife is suing for divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

* * *

A dead-lock in a Republican judicial convention in Kansas was maintained until 3,835 ballots had been taken. Then the delegates from one county "gave in" and a choice of a candidate was made. The convention was in session seven days.

* * *

The sound-money Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Maine (Mr. Dingley's) have made their own nomination for Representative in Congress—Mr. F. W. S. Blanchard. And the party of the State at large has nominated Erastus Lermond for Governor.

* * *

It is alleged of a Canadian office holder by a Canadian newspaper of opposing politics that he has been drawing $100 for feed for his steed, and that it has been shown that his steed is a silent one—a bicycle. For a silent one it is now making considerable noise in the world in consequence.

* * *

Michigan admirers of Gen. Shafter have been delighted by the discovery at the old homestead in that State of a good likeness of his father and his mother, and of himself as Lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Regiment in 1862, and of Capt. Aldrich, his brother-in-law, who was killed at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862.

* * *

There are not enough Prohibitionists in Missouri, so far as has ever appeared at any election, to furnish candidates for all the offices, but Charles E. Stokes, Chairman of their State Committee, has announced his intention of starting out on a tour to organize the party in every county and have it nominate candidates for all the offices. In lots of counties a Prohibition vote has never been cast.

* * *

Rear Admiral Sampson has responded to an urgent appeal from New Orleans with the promise to send thither for sale some of the prizes which may hereafter be caught attempting to run the blockade in the western part of the Island of Cuba. "I agree entirely with you," he says, "that New Orleans would be a much more suitable place in many respects for sending prizes than to Key West, and I shall bear it in mind in the future."

THE SCANDAL IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have carefully read the letter of Surgeon General Sternberg, in reply to his critics, published a couple of days ago, and also Gen. Shafter's letter, published in to-day's paper. The letter of Surgeon General Sternberg seems to throw the blame on Congress for not providing for a sufficient number of medical officers to care for the sick and wounded troops, as he claims that there are only 192 allowed by law, and that there are thirteen vacancies. He also states that there are six required in the administration of the Surgeon General's office and Army Medical Museums, &c., and but ninety-six medical officers of the army are available for duty with troops, and nearly 300 contract surgeons are employed from civil life.

Before criticising the Medical Department of the army and determining whether the Surgeon General of the army is justified in throwing the blame on Congress for an insufficient appropriation to supply medical officers for the proper care of the sick and wounded troops, and for the shameful condition of the transports which conveyed our sick and wounded heroes, I would like to ask the Surgeon General of the army to explain whether he requested Congress to allow him to provide a sufficient number of medical officers for the care of the troops, and also to ask him if Congress passed any law to allow him to employ "contract doctors" for the army; and, if not, by what authority are they employed?

It seems to me that, out of the 192 medical officers of the army allowed by Congress to be employed, less 13 vacancies, 96, or nearly 50 per cent., is a small number of experienced medical officers available for troops, and I would suggest that all these ought to be sent to the front and that "contract surgeons" should be put in their places. For it seems to me that it is unfair to send "inexperienced civilians" to places of great danger and ask them to do the rough work of the commissioned medical officers, when there are commissioned medical officers at non-perilous posts available for the duty, which last mentioned posts the contract surgeons could fill exceedingly well. The only surgeons connected with the army who were killed in action by the enemy were "contract surgeons," and in the civil war "The Medical and Surgical History of the War" characterized the "contract surgeons" as being composed of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country.

Yet in the present emergency, through some bungling process of the Surgeon General, these men are sent to the most dangerous posts, and not recommended by him to Congress for any status in the army, but are designated by the Surgeon General as "civilians," in an effort to throw the blame of the failure to properly care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Seneca on the contract surgeons who had charge.

The fighting Gen. Shafter seeks to throw the blame on the medical department for only providing the number of medical supplies that could be spared, which were proved to be entirely inadequate. Contract Surgeons Bird and Hicks were certainly not to blame for the small allowance of supplies on the Seneca, as they were civilians and had no power to order them. Let us have an investigation and place the responsibility where it belongs. No such bungling occurred in the civil war, under Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, who was Surgeon General of the Army at that time, and who had much more work to do than the present Surgeon General.

Good hospital transports and ambulance trains, chiefly in charge of contract surgeons, with an abundance of medical stores and supplies, were then provided, and many of the contract surgeons who served during that period are prominent medical officers of the army to-day, and if the services which they rendered in the army, doing the work and taking the place of commissioned officers then as they do now, were recognized, one of them might have been Surgeon General at the present time.

There is no doubt about Gen. Sternberg's scientific ability, but I would be pleased to hear that there is no cloud on his executive capacity, and that the horrible treatment and neglect of our wounded heroes were due to other sources.

All patriotic societies of the country ought to combine to see that a proper investigation be made of the camp selections and the scandalous neglect of the transportation of our sick and wounded heroes, and of the many blunders that we hear have been made in the selection of unhealthy camps where our patriotic defenders are compelled to remain and contract diseases, which might be avoided if competent sanitarians were employed to make the selections instead of "experienced medical or other officers."

The societies could hire expert sanitarians and engineers, and these could make reports that ought to be laid before the President of the United States and Congress, and the incompetent officers, whether experienced or not, responsible for these conditions, ought to receive the condemnation of an outraged and patriotic public.

ONE WHO SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

Searching Questions Regarding the Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While inquiries are in order, it would be interesting to be informed:

1—How many vacant beds there were on the doctors' ship, Relief, on her last and only voyage from Santiago to New York.

2—How many invited guests occupied beds that ought to have been at the service of the disabled officers or men.

3—Whether the Relief has so far been more a relief ship or a pleasure yacht for the doctors assigned to her.

4—How long it takes for the Relief to make two round trips between New York and Santiago. NEMO.

New York, Aug. 9, 1898.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What can be more dreary to a bird lover who has been with the birds in their haunts for months, watched them build their houses, listened to their nuptial songs, and delighted in their music while nesting, than to go out some morning and find all as silent as the grave. Only the day before the woods and valleys were ringing with their carols, making every one as happy as they. But so it is. They have raised their families and are now getting ready for their Southern trip, to be seen and heard no more until another year, if only their lives are spared to come back.

It is certainly very mournful, and when one thinks that if the wholesale killing of birds is not stopped we will have this continual deadness, we can only appeal to man to spare them, asking him to think of what great pleasure he is depriving us of, besides the harm the trees must suffer from worms, &c., which these little creatures were made to destroy.

Before I arrived here this Summer cedar, or cherry birds, and robins were killed by the wholesale for eating cherries, sixty-four of the former having been killed by one man. No one who saw him was willing to report him, so he went unpunished, probably to do the same thing another year, unless some bird-lover gets on his track. Bobolinks also have greatly decreased. Ten was a goodly number this year, where hundreds used to be, and I find this the cry all over the country.

I heard a lady say the other day, when she had been out for a walk and had not even seen a robin, "Oh, if birds are going to be killed so we will have no more songs to greet us on our walks, I will never want to come to the country!" A. A. C.

Woodbourne, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1898.

Alger's Administration.

Washington Telegram to Boston Transcript.

It can now be stated positively that there will be a demand for a Congressional investigation of Secretary Alger's administration. The scandals as to army contracts, the political uses to which the high office of head of the War Department has been prostituted, the inefficiency, and extravagance of the conduct of the war in some of its phases, capped by the charge now freely made that the Secretary garbled the Roosevelt letter and omitted explanatory passages for the sake of making a theatrical use of it, will leave Mr. Alger in a very uncomfortable situation for fooling the public unless he does what, it is said, the President and at least half the Cabinet have been hoping he would, and take himself out of the service by resignation.

Among the Foremost.

From The Buffalo Commercial, Aug. 8.

In its always admirable review of the "financial situation," The New York Times says:

"As to general business—putting Wall Street guesses wholly aside—there is but one estimate coming from sources entitled to recognition as authorities, and the uniform statement is that improvement shows, and shows with regularly continuing growth, in practically every business department throughout the country. * * *"

Within the past year or two The Times has taken place among the foremost of the conservative and reliable business newspapers.

NUGGETS.

Good Results Anyhow.

Civil service has not been established in the Philippines, but then Merritt rules.—Cincinati Commercial Tribune.

The Ruse That Failed.

Affable Stranger—My dear Sir, I have here a silver brick I'd like to sell you.

Farmer—Not much: I never mix bus'ness and pol'tics.—Detroit Journal.

How the Quarrel Began.

Mrs. Kindlee: "The woman who ill-treats her husband deserves to have her house burned over her head."

Mrs. Crosslee: "That's so. By the way, is your house insured, my dear?"—Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

A New Kind of Trolley.

Who would have thought ten years ago that the following little conversation would occur in 1898?

"Mama, Mama," said four-year old Dotty, as a tired pair of horses lazily dragged a street car along an unfamiliar avenue, "there's a new kind of twollie car as have to have horses."—Electrical Review.

Expensive Acquaintances.

"My son," said the London business man, "I must again caution you to live within your means."

"Has anybody been sending you my bills?"

"Not yet. But you have been seen saying 'howdydo' to two Dukes and an Earl."—Washington Star.

Void of Offense.

Little Willie Smart comes from down in Dixie. His mother said to him the other day: "I fear you are concealing something from me, Willie." "Well, Mama," replied Willie, "my nurse says: 'Honey, de Bible say yer mus'n' tell er lie, but de Bible doan say yer 'bleeged ter be tellin' de trufe all de time.'"—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

THE ISLAND OF DREAMS.

J. A. Houser in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Away, away to the Island of Dreams
In the sea of night, where the starlight gleams;
There hope ever reigns eternal, supreme,
Though only the hope of a fanciful dream.

In the Island of Dreams there are no tears,
And age never comes, though thousands of years
Should come and go while you dwell on the shore,
Your heart would be young while waiting for more.

In the Island of Dreams love is the king
On the mystical throne, that he may bring
The hope of the heart, sought fondly so long,
And tune the sad soul for a dreamland song.

In the Island of Dreams the heart is pure
As flowers that bloom on the twilight shore,
Tempest and tempter, of the distant past,
Will there give the soul a respite at last.

In the Island of Dreams again we meet
The long lost ones, whose wandering feet
Have reached the distant, enchanted strand,
And the peace and rest of the dreamlit land.

In the Island of Dreams our sweethearts wait
As they did of old, at the garden gate,
And the lips will then touch as they touch in dreams,
And joy be as real and sweet as it seems.

In the Island of Dreams I have a friend
Who comes every night when slumbers will lend
The aid of a vision to sleepy eyes,
And brings me a message from paradise.

Away to the Island of Dreams I'll go,
Out on the shadows—how darkly they flow—
Listen, wait, be still, watch the golden beams
Fading so faint to the Island of Dreams.

BRITAIN IN THE FAR EAST

Government's Policy Attacked in the Commons by Sir C. Dilke and Sir W. Vernon-Harcourt.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR

He Sees No Reason for the Pessimistic Views Entertained in Regard to the Struggle for Concessions in China.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—During the debate on the Appropriation bill in the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, opened an attack upon the Government's foreign policy, especially in the Far East. The Liberal leader in the House, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, followed in the same strain.

The Government leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replying to the last speaker, said he regretted the absence of the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, on account of indisposition, adding, "especially as, having accepted the Viceroyalty of India, it would have been the last occasion for him to address the House on foreign affairs, a subject upon which he has made so great and deserved a reputation."

Mr. Balfour contended there was no evidence of preference having been given to foreign manufacturers or traders in China, nor of an intention to raise barriers against British subjects.

It was impossible, he continued, to foresee how the struggle for concessions would end; but he saw no reason for the pessimistic views entertained in some quarters. Regarding Shan-Tung Mr. Balfour said:

"We must treat Germany as we expect her to treat us."

Referring to Russia, Mr. Balfour said he saw no necessity for taking a pessimistic view of the situation, and he would be surprised if the British concessionaires did not get their full share.

It could not be pretended, he continued, that the British Empire alone, or in alliance with another empire, could prevent the legitimate development of other commercial and military empires.

"Though we may not anticipate maintaining our old relative superiority in China," he observed, "it is expected that the volume of British trade will increase as rapidly in the future as in the past. The question of equal facilities of trade is distinct from the question of concessions."

Mr. Balfour's speech appears to have been intended as a statement of the Government's policy in China, which the Opposition has been demanding before the close of Parliament. He did not enter into details of the complications, and the drift of his explanation was that the Government's critics expected impossibilities.

CHINA OBEYS RUSSIA.

Formally Assents to All Conditions Imposed Regarding the Niu-Chwang Railway Loan Contract.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) has given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Niu-Chwang Railway extension loan.

"These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and are designed to block the completion of the final contract. They are that the line should not be mortgaged as security, and that no foreign control or interference should be permitted even in case of default."

"So far as the Pekin-Han-Kow contract, which is still unratified, is concerned, a separate agreement appoints as arbitrator in any disputed question, the Minister in Pekin of the country having the largest financial interest in it. This gives the Russian Minister absolute power.

"England should endeavor to delay the ratification until the objectionable clauses in favor of Russia are removed."

On the other hand the Daily Mail this morning says:

"We understand that the Franco-Belgian contract for the construction of the Pekin-Hankow Railway has been ratified by the Tsung-li-Yamen and actually signed."

The Times, commenting on the dispatch of its Pekin correspondent, says:

"M. Pavloff has knocked the bottom out of the British concessions. The news makes short work of all Mr. Balfour's demonstrations on the subject of the 'open door.'"

COPENHAGEN FORTS STRENGTHENED

Measures Supposed to be Due to Fears of an Anglo-Russian War.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—A sensation has been caused by the sudden measures that are being taken to place the sea forts of Copenhagen in a state of military efficiency.

It is supposed that these measures are due to fears of a conflict between Great Britain and Russia.

The official organ announces that the Government of Denmark has expended 500,000 kroner in ammunition, and awaits an additional grant by Parliament.

CURZON VICEROY OF INDIA.

Has Accepted the Appointment and Will Probably Start in November—Press Opinions.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Foreign Office last evening formally announced the appointment of George N. Curzon, until now the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, as Viceroy of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

Mr. Curzon will probably start for Calcutta in November.

The appointment excites quite unusual interest. All the morning papers publish, in addition to editorials, special articles reviewing his strikingly brilliant career, wishing him success, and generally expressing approval of the appointment, though some doubts are suggested on the score of his comparative youth as a statesman and the fact that he is supposed to advocate a "forward policy" regarding the northwestern frontier of India.

The Times says:

"It is a striking appointment and a great experiment. At thirty-nine Mr. Curzon obtains what may be truly called the most splendid position under the Crown; the position which, to most men, would be the crowning reward of a life's ambition, but which, to this favored child of fortune, may prove to be but a step.

"We sincerely trust, for the sake of both Mr. Curzon and the empire, that Lord Salisbury's very interesting experiment will succeed. The first requisite must be Mr. Curzon's restoration to health. Fortunately he has always enjoyed robust health in Eastern lands. He has youth, wealth, and cleverness; and, as the society of Calcutta and Simla will soon discover, he has a charming wife. These are no common endowments, which ought to assure success on the social side of his career.

"His friends say that his present indisposition is the result of overwork, and they are confident that India will prove his salvation. He finds the late hours of Parliament, combined with his official duties at the Foreign Office extremely trying."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Curzon risks his whole career on this shining peak. Unless he makes a great success he will make a very great failure. Many American ladies have graced the society of the old country, as the wives of prominent men; but to none of them has it been given to play such a part in the British Empire as Mrs. Curzon will enjoy."

The Standard says:

"Mr. Curzon is suffering from a recrudescence of his spinal malady. He had to be on a couch in his private room in the House of Commons Tuesday night. Much sympathy was expressed in the lobby at his breakdown at such a point in his career."

Salisbury off for the Holidays.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Marquis of Salisbury left London to-day for the holidays.

London Honourable Artillery Company

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Honourable Artillery Company of this city dispatched on Saturday last its acceptance of the invitation of the Boston Artillery Company to return the latter's visit to London in 1897 by visiting Boston in 1900.

Korea to Adopt the Gold Standard.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—Advices received here from Seoul say Korea intends to adopt gold standard.

PROMOTER HOOLEY'S AFFAIRS.

Denials by Earl De La Warr, Lord Norbury, and Others Charged with Receiving Bribes.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—On the resumption today of the examination into the affairs of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, the Registrar announced that Mr. Hooley was suffering from congestion of the liver, and that his examination must be adjourned. But it was decided to allow those who have been charged with receiving bribes to make sworn statements.

Mr. Duguid, formerly financial editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, explained that the £3,000 ($15,000) which Mr. Hooley paid him was a compensation. Mr. Hooley, he said, had appointed him city editor of a newspaper, but was unable to fulfill his contract owing to the objections of Harry Marks. Mr. Hooley, upon another occasion, offered the witness £5,000 ($25,000) worth of shares in a hydraulic company, which he refused to accept.

Earl De La Warr was next sworn. He admitted having received £8,000 ($40,000) through Mr. Broadley, Mr. Hooley's agent, after the flotation of the Dunlop Company, but witness said he had never received anything to transmit to the Earl of Albemarle, nor had he received £2,000 ($10,000) for introducing Mr. Hooley to Lord Greville.

A cable dispatch was read from Lord Norbury, who is now in British Columbia, denying that he had received £1,000 ($5,000) to join the Singer Board.

Mr. Praed, the manager of Lloyds Bank, said that the statements of Mr. Hooley in regard to the bank were absolutely false, and he produced documents empowering the bank to sell or otherwise dispose of the securities if held against Mr. Hooley's overdraft.

Continuing, witness said Mr. Hooley once remarked to him:

"You know, Praed, I have lied to everybody in nearly every case, but I have always told you the truth."

The examination was adjourned until Friday next.

CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Action by Hooley's Receiver Against Earl De La Warr and Others.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today, Justice Wright granted counsel for the official receiver of the Hooley estate permission to serve notice upon Earl De La Warr and Messrs. Broadley, Bradshaw, and Rucker that on Friday next a motion will be made to commit them for contempt of court in attempting to induce Mr. Hooley to falsify his evidence.

In support of the application, counsel presented the telegram from Earl De La Warr to Mr. Hooley, mentioned at Hooley's last examination, which read as follows:

"Please make it clear that I did not have £50,000 for Dunlop nor kept anything due Albemarle. Also that no conditions were made in regard to payment for joining the board and also that I did not introduce you to Lord Greville."

The telegram concludes with asking Mr. Hooley to say he had not had any communication with Earl De La Warr since his first examination.

FRANCO-SIAMESE DISPUTE.

Strained Relations Resulting from the Conduct of a Member of the French Legation.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10.—According to news brought here by the Empress of Japan, from Singapore, via Hongkong, the greatest excitement reigns in Siamese official circles in Bangkok on account of the alleged conduct of M. Motmittonet, a member of the French Legation.

Under the French-Siamese convention of 1893 all Liaotians in the Siamese territory must be allowed, and even assisted, by the Siamese Government to cross to the left bank of the Mekong. In the Watana district, on account of the high water in the Mekong, a caravan of Liaotians under French guidance, quit Siamese soil every year. This year the caravan was under the direction of M. Motmittonet. He met Mr. Robyns, the representative of the Siamese Government, and, it is alleged, treated the Siamese representative in an intolerably overbearing manner. Prince Devawongs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has practically commanded the French Government to dismiss M. Montmittonet, and demands that he be punished. The relations between the Siamese and French Governments are extremely strained at present.

The Siamese, it is said, threaten to shoot down any Liaotians who cross from the Siamese territory without a Siamese passport. Numbers of them have done so, and this seems to be the cause of the rupture.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

Mr. Dawe of New Foundland Cabinet Fishery Adviser to Sir J. Winter.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Aug. 10.—The Newfoundland Government will send the Hon. Charles Dawe, member of the Cabinet without portfolio, to Quebec as fishery adviser to Sir James Winter, who will serve on the International Commission at Quebec. Mr. Dawe is one of the leading fish merchants of the colony and a high authority on all questions relating to the North Atlantic fisheries, and the effect of the proposed arrangements upon the colony's rights in the matter.

PADEREWSKI NOT PARALYZED.

Report that He Had Lost the Use of Two Fingers Denied.

LONDON Aug. 10.—The Daily Mail today says:

"Inquiries made of Paderewski's agent, William Adlington, prove the statement that he has lost the use of two of his fingers to be unfounded."

WILLIAM II.'S INVITATION.

Wants Foreign Churches Represented at Dedication in Jerusalem.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Emperor William has invited representatives of all Evangelical churches abroad, including those in the United States, to attend the ceremony of dedicating the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem on Oct. 31 next.

THE ZOLA LIBEL CASE.

Damages Awarded to Handwriting Experts Doubled by Appeal Court.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The strength of the anti-Zola prejudice prevailing here was again illustrated to-day, when the appeal of M. Zola in the libel suit brought against him by the handwriting experts, MM. Belhomme, Varinard, and Couard, was called up in the Court of Appeal.

M. Zola was not represented, and permitted the case to go by default.

The Court then took the unusual step of raising the damages imposed upon MM. Zola and Perreux, manager of The Aurore, from 5,000f. to 10,000f. for each of the three plaintiffs.

FATAL FLOODS IN FORMOSA.

Hundreds of Lives Lost and Great Damage Done to Property.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—Violent storms and floods, it is announced in advices just received here from the Island of Formosa, have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives at Taipeh, that island.

Great damage was done to property there.

Not a Niece of Princess Bismarck.

HAMBURG, Aug. 10.—The Nachrichten to-day denies that a niece of Princess Bismarck, referred to as the Baroness Rosa von Puttkamer, died in poverty at New York on Thursday last. The Princess, the paper points out, was an only child.

Ex-President Cleveland on a Cruise.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 10.—Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, with ex-President Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, and ex-Postmaster General Wilson on board as guests of Commodore Benedict, has started on a cruise along the New England Coast. The cruise will last for about two weeks, after which the party will return here for a few days.

Edward J. Phelps Ill.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10.—Edward J. Phelps, the former Minister to England, and Professor of Law at Yale University, is seriously ill at the home of Gen. McCullough, whose guest he is, at North Bennington. The trouble is in the region of the heart, and physicians are in constant attendance.

DANFORTH ISSUES A CALL

The Democratic State Committee Is to Meet in Saratoga on Saturday.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Mr. Danforth Accedes to Mr. Croker's Wishes in Calling the Committee Together—Convention Date Said to be Oct. 4.

Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, issued yesterday the following call for a meeting of that body:

> The members of the Democratic State Committee are requested to meet at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention.

This call was issued as a result of the report made by Richard Croker through John F. Carroll that the meeting of the committee be held in Saratoga on Saturday evening. As Mr. Croker and most of the Tammany leaders were in Saratoga, and as several of them, Mr. Croker included, wished to get away either to Summer resorts or to their homes in this city, they decided that it would be most convenient for them to have the meeting called before the close of the week.

Mr. Croker was especially anxious to go as soon as possible to Maurice Untermyer's cottage in the Adirondacks, but he wanted to get the meeting of the committee out of the way first. So, this being the situation, Mr. Carroll was sent to see Mr. Danforth in this city. He called on the Chairman on Tuesday, and immediately afterward the latter hurried away to Normandie-by-the-Sea to see ex-Senator Hill. It was expected that the latter would object to acceding to the wishes of the Tammany men. Now that the call has been issued to suit them, it is considered an indication that the relations between Mr. Hill and Senator Murphy are becoming more amicable, and that harmony will be brought about between the party leaders.

Mr. Danforth's Statement.

Mr. Danforth, after issuing the call, gave out the following statement:

> I have been requested on behalf of a number of the State Committee to call the committee together in Saratoga on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention.
>
> Since the request was made, I have consulted several of the party leaders, and have concluded, in view of the request made on behalf of the New York and Kings County members, to convene the committee at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, instead of 8 o'clock in the evening, as requested.
>
> This change is made in order to afford the country members an opportunity to take returning trains to their homes. My own judgment is that longer notice should have been given to the meeting of the committee, and that it would have been better to have fixed the date for the meeting the last of this month. Senator Hill was of the opinion that the usual notice should be given, and the date fixed at such time as to afford all members of the committee opportunity to return from their vacations before being called together.

Mr. Croker is not a member of the State Committee, and the majority of the members from this county are not among his associates at Saratoga. The New York County members are as follows: Edward T. Fitzpatrick, William Sohmer, William Sulzer, Thomas F. Grady, Charles F. Murphy, James J. Martin, John C. Sheehan, Daniel F. McMahon, Thomas J. Dunn, Lawrence Delmour, Andrew J. White, and Louis F. Haffen. The Kings County members are John J. Walsh, Patrick Hayes, Michael J. Coffey, Bernard J. York, Patrick H. McCarren, Anthony J. Burger, and Gottfried Westermacher. Queens County is represented by James Norton, the Counties of Suffolk and Richmond by Willard P. Reid, and Westchester County by James P. Dunn.

The Original Intention.

For three weeks, Mr. Danforth, who six weeks ago announced that the meeting of the committee would probably be held about the third week in July, has been holding off in the hope that the Republican leaders would give some sort of intimation at least of when they intended to call their own committee.

The Democratic leaders gave out the information that, their party having won the election in New York City, they intended to blaze the way for the Republicans in this campaign and would hold their convention first. They expected that this announcement would lead the Republicans to divulge their plans regarding their convention. But the scheme failed to work, and the Democratic leaders now admit that they never intended to hold their convention before that of the opposing party. It is said that the date chosen for the Democratic convention will probably be Oct. 4. The Republican convention will be held a week earlier than this date.

Mr. Danforth will leave for Saratoga to-morrow morning, and several of the New York and Kings County delegates will leave at the same time. The meeting is expected to be very short. The only business to come before it, according to the call, is the fixing of a time and place for the convention. However, the fact that this is the only business named in the call does not prevent consideration and action upon other matters. "The meeting will probably be over by 2 o'clock," said a member of the committee yesterday, "and that will give plenty of time for those who want to see the races in the afternoon."

SILVERITES MEET AT ALBANY.

Demand for State Convention Delegates Who Indorse the Chicago Platform.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Members of various free-silver organizations throughout the State met here to-day in response to a request from Thomas Cantwell, one of the local leaders of the free-silver forces. Resolutions indorsing the platform of the last Democratic National Convention were adopted, as were others condemning the election of any person as a delegate to the State Convention who is not in accord with the lines laid down by that platform.

A committee consisting of John O. Hanlon of Troy, Calvin E. Keach of Lansingburg, J. W. Chamberlin of Schenectady, Thomas W. Pryor and E. J. Duggan of this city was appointed to wait on the Democratic leaders of the State to present them with copies of the resolutions above referred to, and to tell them that they intended to attend the State Convention and electioneer against the nomination of any one who did not stand openly on the Chicago platform.

The committee will visit Richard Croker at Saratoga to-morrow, and later will call on former Senator Hill and Chairman Danforth of the Democratic State Committee.

A NEW TAMMANY DAILY.

A Weekly Paper in Westchester Soon to be Issued Every Day.

Tammany Hall is to have a new organ in the Borough of the Bronx in which to print its lists of appointments and incidentally city advertising at the rate of 35 cents a line. It will be printed daily, and will be known as The Westchester Independent and Bronx Borough Democrat.

While the paper will be new as a daily it already is an established weekly. For fifteen years it has appeared regularly, edited and owned by James T. Lane, who is also the proprietor of a butcher's shop and a grocery store, two of the largest establishments in the village of Westchester. Mr. Lane has been a resident of the village for thirty years, and is a prominent member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

When seen at his butcher's shop yesterday afternoon he said:

"Yes, I'm going to branch out with a daily about the first of the month, and have got 11,000 names on the subscription list already. All this talk about me being a great friend of Richard Croker's is rot. I believe I have met him, and that is all. Of course I expect to get considerable city advertising. I get it now, but I can print more of it in a daily."

There is one party in Westchester who does not take kindly to the enterprise shown by Mr. Lane, and has declared war. It is the editor of The Westchester Globe, the opposition sheet, whose office is in the rear of Jim Lee's Chinese laundry. He gave vent to his sarcasm in the following editorial, published in the last edition of his sheet:

> WOW! WOW! WOW!
>
> Look out for The Daily Independent, scheduled to appear next week. The entire force of a big printing press company is reported to be at work night and day fitting up three of their latest improved printing presses, which will be required to print the daily edition of this great newspaper. The circulation liar has already been engaged at a large salary. We advise Editor Hearst of The Journal to hurry back from Cuba to prevent a total eclipse by this latest product of yellow journalism, which is now revolving in the brain of the editor of The Independent.

Meantime the rustics are anxiously awaiting the appearance of the new daily, and the edior of The Globe is preparing for an editorial battle which promises to be lively.

Elliot Danforth's Boom for Governor.

A well-known Democrat from Monroe County said yesterday that Elliot Danforth was expected to get 100 votes on the first ballot in the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Danforth's boom is said to be growing in the country districts. His friends figure that he will surely make a strong showing in the convention, and predict that, unless some war hero looms up, he will be the next Governor of the State.

That Roosevelt Letter.

The letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt which, according to Lowell H. Jerome, is at the headquarters of the Republicans of the County of New York, has not yet been opened. It was learned yesterday that the letter was addressed to Samuel G. French, Secretary of the Brookfield organization, who is away on a vacation. He is expected back in a day or two. The letter is postmarked Santiago, but how Mr. Jerome came to know it was sent by Col. Roosevelt is a mystery.

REPUBLICANS IN FLORIDA.

Fight to be Made for the First Time in Years.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10.—At the Republican State Convention, held at Ocala yesterday, State candidates were nominated, and at the Second District Republican Convention, held at the same place to-day, H. L. Anderson, a lawyer of Ocala, was nominated as a candidate for Congressman.

Both conventions were controlled by the Long faction of the party, Judge Long, National Republican Committeeman from Florida, being Chairman of the State Convention. The Egan-Stillman wing of the party was completely routed.

The Republicans, for the first time in many years, intend to wage an aggressive campaign. The Administration was indorsed amid great enthusiasm.

Desires to Succeed Senator Wolcott.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 10.—Charles Thomas, a leading lawyer and former Democratic National Committeeman for Colorado, has formally announced his candidacy for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Edward O. Wolcott. State Senators elected this Fall will hold over as members of the Legislature that will elect Senator Wolcott's successor in 1901.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Cottagers Give Dinner Parties and Luncheons—Rain Interferes with Sports.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The heavy rain to-day killed the polo match, the yacht race, and a number of social functions. The day was the most disagreeable since the season opened.

The Nourmahal, with Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, has sailed for New York.

Mrs. Hugh Cole of New York is a guest at Stoneacre.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wharton have gone to Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs soon will give a social entertainment on original lines.

O. H. P. Belmont will give a trolley party to-morrow evening. He will use the palace car Lawrence of the Newport and Fall River trolley line. The car has been engaged for every evening this week.

The National lawn tennis tournament will begin at the Casino next Thursday morning.

Calvin S. Brice and Miss Brice have returned from Europe.

Pembroke Jones has gone to New Orleans on a short trip.

Lieut. Morris of the Twelfth New York Volunteers is a guest at The Breakers.

Miss M. S. Sears entertained at luncheon to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb arrived to-day on their private car, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. McK. Twombly.

W. B. White of New York is here for a few days.

William K. Thorn will sail for Paris Aug. 23.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a dinner dance at The Breakers on the evening of Aug. 18, and a musicale Aug. 23. Mrs. Vanderbilt had a dinner party this evening.

The sale of private boxes for the Newport Horse Show will begin to-morrow. The demand for boxes is very brisk.

Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown will return from Europe early in October.

Thomas F. Cushing, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden entertained at dinner this evening at Fair Lawn.

Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained to-night a large dinner party.

Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium is passing a short visit here.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones entertained last evening.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who has taken Mr. Hodgson's "Willory Bank" cottage for the remainder of the season, entertained at dinner this evening.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven entertained at dinner in their new villa.

Mrs. F. K. Pendleton entertained a party of friends at "Clover Patch" this evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at her villa "Crossways," gave a dinner party this evening, followed by a circus. A colored mandolin club from Providence furnished the music. An excellent troupe of gymnasts gave a clever exhibition in the hallway, which was heartily applauded by the guests. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Ogden Codman, Jr., Harry Lehr, Miss Curtis, Mr. Prentiss, Frank W. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ashton of New York are spending August in their cottage.

Potter Palmer's Newport Clambake.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Potter Palmer, Jr., gave a clambake and bathing party yesterday at Hazard's Beach. Some twenty young people had a dip in the surf, and after some time spent in handball and other beach amusements the party, in bathing suits, enjoyed the clambake under a tent which had been erected on the beach. The entertainment was heartily enjoyed, and was, as far as is known, the only entertainment of its kind ever held here.

Archbishop Martinelli at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 10.—A reception was given this afternoon at Highfield, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Matthews of Boston, in honor of Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Delegate at Washington. There were 400 guests present, among the number being the Italian Consul at Philadelphia, Prince Troubetzkoy, and Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister at Washington.

BUSINESS MAN BREAKS HIS NECK

Old Coffee and Tea Merchant of Chicago Falls Down an Elevator Shaft.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—J. Henry Conrad, head of the firm of J. H. Conrad & Co., tea and coffee merchants at 8 Lake Street, was instantly killed by falling through the elevator shaft from the third to the first floor of his place of business. He lived a few minutes after the accident, his neck being broken.

Mr. Conrad was fifty-seven years old and lived at No. 3940 Lake Avenue. He was born in Rockford Ill., and came to Chicago thirty years ago. He entered the tea and coffee business at that time with J. H. Bell, and the firm of Bell & Conrad existed until a few years ago, when he took his son, Charles H. Conrad, into the business. Since that time the firm has been known as J. H. Conrad & Co.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS

The Theatrical Manager Returns from London After a Busy Five Months.

HE SECURED MANY NEW PLAYS

Has Made Contracts for the Appearance in England of American Actors—The New York Season—Miss Adams as Juliet.

Charles Frohman, after an absence from this city of five months, returned yesterday from London on the White Star steamer Majestic. That Mr. Frohman intends becoming an important factor in theatricals both on this side of the water and in England is becoming more apparent every day. His plans for the coming season in this country are decidedly the most ambitious of his career.

Mr. Frohman, immediately after his baggage had been inspected by the customs officials, drove with Al Hayman to his office, where he received the newspaper men.

He said his season in London with American attractions resulted in still further extending the field for American plays and in creating more opportunities for American players. "It was eminently successful in every way," he said; "so satisfactory that I've arranged to take over more American companies for the next London season. I will also produce plays with Mr. Brickwell of the Garrick Theatre and with the Messrs. Gatti at their theatre.

"My theatre, the Duke of York's, which I took only last year, is now my theatre for sixteen years, I having signed a lease for that term just before sailing. I have engaged a stock company for this house, headed by Miss Evelyn Millard and Herbert Warring, which will be as complete in every way as the Empire Stock Company here. My first play at the Duke of York's Theatre will be Anthony Hope's 'The Adventures of Lady Ursula,' to be followed by Julia Marlowe's play, 'The Countess Valeska,' which Miss Marlowe was prevented from playing herself this London season because of ill health, and by 'The Charity Ball' and others. Besides this stock organization I will have a comedy company at another London theatre, for which I have engaged Seymour Hicks for the light comedy rôles. I will star this company with a farce by Pierre Decourcelle, author of 'The Two Vagrants,' and I have a farce by Bisson and Feydeau to follow.

Gillette as Sherlock Holmes.

"I will have four companies touring in the English provinces with my London successes, 'Sou,' 'Secret Service,' 'Too Much Johnson,' and 'The Heart of Maryland,' and hereafter when booking American companies in London, I will include a ten weeks' tour in the provinces.

"I have arranged for the return of William Gillette and Annie Russell to London, and for Mr. Gillette I have secured the dramatic rights for the world of 'Sherlock Holmes,' the dramatization to be made by the author, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, and Mr. Gillette. Dr. Doyle says he has always refused to part with these rights, as he was not able to find a satisfactory Sherlock Holmes, but he declared that Mr. Gillette, in his opinion, will idealize the character. This will be produced in London after Mr. Gillette's present season in America with 'Secret Service.'

"Miss Annie Russell will return to the Garrick Theatre in London in March or April next, presenting a play by Bronson Howard or the one in which she will be seen in this city the coming Winter. Miss Russell was offered a position of stock star to remain in London in a leading theatre, but the offer was refused."

"The Empire Stock Company will play at the Duke of York's Theatre either in May of this season or in the early part of next. I have arranged with Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin to open the Duke of York's season in September, 1899, appearing in the 'American Citizen' and a play by Clyde Fitch.

His Plans for This City.

"I am bringing over to New York an entire English company, the Strand Comedy Company, to present Robert Ganthony's play, "A Brace of Partridges." This will be the opening bill at the Madison Square Theatre. With the exception of Miss Jessie Millward, the new leading lady of the Empire Theatre Stock Company, I am not bringing any English artists to America, but I purpose, from time to time, when plays demand it, to send over individual members of my companies to the Duke of York's Theatre, and vice versa."

Mr. Frohman, in making public his plans for this city for the coming season, said that the Empire Theatre will open Aug. 29 with William Gillette in "Too Much Johnson" for a week, and then for three weeks in "Secret Service." Following this John Drew will present Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Liars." Other plays are being written for Mr. Drew by Walter Firth and Jerome K. Jerome, and if Mr. Jerome's comedy is successful it will be played in London by Mr. Drew. The Empire Stock Company will follow Mr. Drew, and the plan now is to begin its season with "Phroso," but this may be changed. Mr. Frohman has for the stock company a completed play by J. M. Barrie and a contract by which Mr. Barrie is to write an original comedy.

Julia Marlowe will begin her season with "The Countess Valeska," and, on her return to the Knickerbocker Theatre, she will be seen in a new modern play.

"I was glad to be able to secure the rights for all English-speaking countries of 'Zaza,' now being played by Mme. Réjane," said Mr. Frohman, "and I have arranged with Mrs. Leslie Carter to play the title rôle in America. This is a most, fascinating play. I found that it required more than an adaptation for English audiences. David Belasco is now laboring with the play in London, and will bring me a finished manuscript before the 1st of September. Mrs. Carter's performance in 'The Heart of Maryland' makes me feel that she is just the woman for the part.

"I have also secured 'Lord and Lady Algy,' by R. C. Carton, the author of 'Liberty Hall.' Among other plays secured are 'His Excellency the Governor,' a fantastic comedy played at the Court Theatre; a new work by Sydney Grundy, a play by H. V. Esmond, entitled 'My Lady's Lord,' and an original play by Jean Richpin, author of the poetic play 'Le Chenneau,' or 'Rag Robin,' as it was called when done at the Haymarket.

"After the run of Mr. Hoyt's farce, 'A Day and a Night,' at the Garrick, I will produce William Gillette's adaptation, 'Jalousie,' which he calls 'Beacuse She Loved Him So.' 'Little Miss Nobody' will be produced at the Garden three days after its first night in London. Then Mr. Mansfield will play an engagement at that theatre, producing 'Cyrano de Bergerac.' He will be followed by Annie Russell and Henry Miller in a new play by Paul M. Potter. Miss Russell will make her return to New York in Henry Leveau's 'Catherine,' which caused a sensation at the Comédie Française this season by its purity and novelty of construction. Frank Worthing has been engaged for her leading man.

"Each year I produce a spectacular melodrama at the Academy of Music, and I have secured a production for January. It is by the authors of 'The Sporting Duchess' and 'The White Heather,' and it is to be the play at the Drury Lane Theatre this season. It will be the most elaborate production I have yet made at the Academy. I will have a new play from Henry Guy Carleton's pen, and both Martha Morton and Mrs. Ryley are to deliver me completed plays in the Autumn. I will also manage David Belasco's new play, to be written after the production of 'Zaza.'

"Maude Adams will return to New York in the Spring, and besides 'The Little Minister,' in order to give her a change and to broaden her stage work, I will present her in 'Romeo and Juliet' for about a week in New York and for a few nights in the principal cities. I am reserving Miss Adams's London appearance until the Paris Exposition year.

"I shall at once begin organizing my traveling companies, numbering fifteen, and then go to Chicago for the opening of my stock company, when Miss Jessie Millward makes her first appearance in 'The Conquerors.'"

CASINO'S ENGLISH INVASION.

Lederer & McLellan Make Plans for the Coming Season.

The Casino managers—Messrs. Lederer & McLellan—have outlined a plan for their coming season, and the following year for both New York and London, which promises to bring the firm into prominence as a director of amusements in both countries. Mr. McLellan desires only a part of it made public for the present.

Charles McLellan, known as Hugh Morton, who has been identified with very nearly all the productions made at the Casino under the present management, will sail for England Aug. 20. Immediately upon his arrival he will, with the assistance of Gustave Kerker, who sailed last Saturday, rehearse the three companies, which will produce "The Belle of New York" in the provinces and Australia. After they have successfully launched these companies, Kerker and McLellan will outline a new play which will receive its first production in London this Fall, and subsequently be brought to this city. The entire company for its production will be organized here.

Miss Madge Lessing, who is playing the leading rôle in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," has been engaged for a period of two years, and the present intentions are to have Miss Lessing play the principal rôle in this new production.

Mr. McLellan will take his family to London with him as he proposes making his stay in England a lengthy one. On the same steamer Norman J. Norman, who was with "The Telephone Girl" company as Lederer & McLellan's representative, will be a passenger. He goes to London to represent the firm in various capacities at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

OSBORN ATTACHMENT VACATED.

Setback for E. E. Haskell in His Suit Against Fay Templeton.

The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, reversed the decision of the court at Special Term refusing to vacate an attachment secured by Edward E. Haskell in his suit against Fay Templeton Osborn. The attachment was obtained upon the ground that the defendant had kept herself concealed, with intent to defraud creditors and to avoid the service of a summons.

The Court holds that nothing was shown in the affidavits tending to establish the fact that the actress concealed herself to defraud creditors. The averment of the mere conclusion that she was doing so was wholly insufficient.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Imre Kiralfy's naval show will positively open at the Madison Square Garden tonight. The final rehearsals are very satisfactory. The first matinée will be given tomorrow afternoon, and two performances will be given daily thereafter.

Miss Annie Russell, having closed her London season, has gone to Surrey, England, the guest of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. She will sail for America on the steamer Teutonic on Aug. 17. Miss Russell's season under Charles Frohman's management will begin in October.

One of the most important vaudeville engagements of recent date was arranged Monday when J. Austin Fynes, of Proctor's, secured Camille D'Arville's signature to a contract calling for her appearance in three of Mr. Proctor's theatres in New York and Albany. She will fill her engagements after ending her season with the Broadway Theatre Opera Company next Spring. She will be heard the first three weeks in selections in character from leading comic operas, after which she will sing from the many operas she has appeared in, assisted by a tenor. A feature of Miss D'Arville's engagement will be her first appearance in this country in the character of "Carmen," a role which she has never presented to the American public, but in which she was very successful abroad.

One of the important productions of the coming season will be "The Christian" by Hall Caine, in which Miss Viola Allen will star. Considerable curiosity exists among many who have read the book as to the manner in which Mr. Caine will transfer his novel to the more realistic atmosphere of dramatic representation. Mr. Caine and the Liebler Company, Miss Allen's managers, are reserved in their description of the new piece, desiring not to detract from its novelty by divulging too many particulars before its first presentation in Washington on Sept. 26, but they say that Mr. Caine has practically eliminated from the stage version all the controversial questions of creed and dogma so prominent in the book, and that whatever of the religious element is retained will form but a striking background to the strong, sympathetic character he has made of John Storm and to the love and heart interest which will dominate the dramatic version. The stage John Storm will not be the intense religious fanatic he is pictured in the story. Mr. Caine wrote the novel with a religious purpose in view. While this motif is not entirely disregarded in the play he has held constantly in mind the fact that the first purpose is to serve as an evening's entertainment. Mr. Caine has retained all the principal characters of the story, amplifying some of them for the purpose of strengthening the dramatic action of the piece. The part of John Storm will be played by Edward J. Morgan, the leading man of the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company.

ELLEN LOUISE DEMOREST DEAD

Widow of W. Jennings Demorest Expires After a Long Illness in This City.

Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of W. Jennings Demorest, the Prohibition leader and publisher, died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-four years. She had been ill a long time, and her death was expected. Mr. Demorest's first wife, Margaret W. Poole, died in 1857, and he afterward married the woman who survived him. Her maiden name was Curtis, and she was a native of Saratoga Springs. She was actively associated with her husband in business, and wrote many articles for his publications.

Mr. Demorest's business experience extended to manufacturing and the dry goods trade, while he also dealt largely in real estate. But he was known the country over as the publisher of Demorest's Magazine, which contained, besides its illustrations and reading matter, a fashion supplement. He also published Demorest's Illustrated News and other periodicals. He was identified with the abolition movement, and later in life became one of the main props of the Prohibition Party in the United States. He ran for Mayor of this city on the Prohibition ticket in 1890. He originated the "Demorest Medal Contest" system in 1886, giving at his own expense silver, gold, and diamond mounted medals for the best recitations of Prohibition selections. These contests were held all over the world, and up to the time of his death in 1895 he had given over 41,000 medals to successful contestants.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY HANNAH died yesterday at his home, 27 Strong Place, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1821. He was for many years connected with a wholesale hardware firm of Manhattan. Mr. Hannah was a member of the Veterans' Association of the Seventh Regiment. He leaves two sons and six daughters.

ALLEN LOUNSBURY, the organizer of the Jewelers' Board of Trade, died Tuesday, at his home, 634 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of sixty-eight. Prior to starting a jewelry factory at Nassau Avenue and Wilton Street, Mr. Lounsbury was engaged in the retail jewelry business in Binghamton, N. Y., and Flint, Mich.

ROBERT A. STRANAHAN, proprietor of the Hotel Savoy, Boston, and formerly of the Tremont House in that city, is dead. The cause is given as diabetes. Mr. Stranahan had been ailing for many months. Not long ago he was thrown from his carriage in Sharon, Mass., and was badly injured, which, it is thought, hastened his death.

WILLIAM THOMAS PALMER, for many years Chief Yeoman on the receiving ship Vermont, died Tuesday of Bright's disease at his home, 107 Washington Avenue. He was born in New Orleans in 1844. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in a California regiment and served until its close. A short time later he came to New York and received the appointment of ship's writer on the Vermont. In less than a year he was promoted to Yeoman. A few years later he was again advanced to Chief Yeoman, and he held this place up to three years ago, when he was retired on a pension. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the house, the Rev. W. T. Fitch of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, officiating. He leaves a wife. He was a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R.; of the Myrtle Lodge, No. 323, I. O. O. F.; of the Alpha Lodge, No. 102, American Order of United Workmen, and Association of Sons and Veterans. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Two Men Killed by a Breaking Scaffold

By the breaking of a beam at one end of a scaffold erected on the fourth story of a building at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Central Park West, two workmen, Richard Bell, forty-five years old, of 698 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and John Siston, forty years old, of 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, fell to the ground below and were so badly injured that they died a few hours later. The scaffold was erected by the men employed on the building, and was said to be of the required strength, according to law.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

MARRIED.

SPICER—TORRENCE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1898, in the City of New York, Emma Polhamus Spicer, daughter of the late John Witherington Spicer, to David Bryce Torrence.

DIED.

DEMOREST.—On Aug. 10, entered into rest, after a lingering illness, Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of the late W. Jennings Demorest of this city, in her 74th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HANNAH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 10, at his home, 27 Strong Place, Brooklyn, Henry Hannah, in his 78th year.
Notice of funeral later.

HOUGHTELING.—At Asheville, N. C., Aug. 8, William D. Houghteling, aged 79 years.

IVES.—Gerard Merrick Ives, Troop K, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, and Troop 3, Squadron A, N. Y. S. G., son of Chauncey Bradley and Louisa Davis Ives, in his 27th year, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at his home, 338 West 71st St., New York.
Funeral private, from the house, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUCAS.—On the 9th inst., at his late residence, 280 West 59th St., Rev. George C. Lucas.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, Aug. 12, 1898, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood on Saturday.
Newark papers please copy.

RITTER.—On Aug. 9, Angelica Ritter, daughter of the late Peter Ritter of New York.
Funeral services at Church of the Beloved Disciples, 89th St. and Madison Av., on Friday, Aug. 12, at 11 A. M.

ROOSEVELT.—At Fisher's Island, N. Y., Aug. 8, Clinton Roosevelt, in the 94th year of his age.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Aug. 11, at 3:30 P. M.

SMULLER.—At Williamsport, Penn., Aug. 5, 1898, Amelia H., widow of the late Rev. H. W. Smuller, in her 81st year.
Kingston, N. Y., papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—On Aug. 10, Martha J. Stephens, widow of James Stephens.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, corner 146th St. and Gerard Av., on Friday, the 12th inst., at 7 P. M. Interment at South Bethlehem on Saturday, 4 P. M.

WYCKOFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 9, 1898, Peter H. Wyckoff, in the 65th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 31 2d St., Elizabeth, at 1:30 P. M., at Greystone Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., Friday, Aug. 12, 1898.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AMATO, Rosino, 227 E. 108th St.	1	10
BROWN, John C., 12 Minetta St.	59	7
BLASIUS, Lina, 215 E. 45th St.	34	8
BECKER, Alexander R., Putnam H'se	68	9
BRINZINGER, Fredericka, 202 E. 113th St.	65	9
BRIGL, John, 152 W. 63d St.	40	8
BERGRAB, Barbara, 493 10th Av.	75	7
BAKER, Sarah, 210 Spring St.	39	10
BARTOLETTI, Giulio, 134 W. 13th	57	9
BENNETT, John, Bellevue Hospital	49	9
BRODER, Dina, 67 Pitt St.	33	9
BRUESTLE, Katharine E., 306 E. 25th	49	9
CALLAHAN, Theresa, 34 Morton St.	26	7
COAKLEY, Delia E., 339 E. 35th St.	1	8
CARROLL, Kate, 610 E. 16th St.	26	8
CHAMBERS, Jane, 200 W. 62d St.	1	8
CONNEFF, William, 76 Oliver St.	2	7
CARROLL, Thomas J., 425 W. 44th	25	8
CASEY, John, 235 E. 45th St.	1	10
CANFIELD, William, 216 E. 111th St.	1	7
CONGLETON, Edith M., 653 W. Boulevard	21	10
COHN, Marcus V., 200 E. 100th St.	1	8
DANCO, Frank, 151 Attorney St.	7	9
DUDLEY, James F., 41 E. 70th St.	1	9
DECKER, Cora, 65 Thompson St.	26	8
DESMOND, Margaret, 166 Madison St.	21	8
DAVIDSON, Annie G., 122 W. 35th	25	9
DAVIS, Ella, 1,903 2d Av.	39	10
DONOVAN, John, 215 E. 114th St.	56	8
DOHERTY, Elizabeth, 538 W. 50th St.	52	8
DEMPSEY, Katie, 507 E. 15th St.	1	9
DINGLER, Antonio, 1,595 Broadway	44	9
FARRELL, Ellen, 307 W. 112th St.	90	9
FEENEY, John, 106 W. 24th St.	81	8
FELLER, Mary, 400 E. 47th St.	29	8
FOSS, Philip, 103½ 8th St.	71	8
FARRELL, Edward, 433 W. 52d St.	73	7
FROMCHOSO, Gruele, 230 E. 108th St.	1	9
FEINSTEIN, Leo, 168 Suffolk St.	6	10
GURGE, Angelina, 34 Oak St.	43	9
GEDDIS, Ellen, 339 E. 37th St.	1	9
GREY, Mary, 39 Stuyvesant Place	33	8
GOODMAN, Isaac, 496 Brook Av.	1	9
GROSS, Joseph C., 605 W. 131st St.	1	10
HAYES, Bridget, 302 E. 102d St.	68	8
HEALY, John, 134 Centre St.	58	9
HESS, Charles, 1,849 2d Av.	1	9
HEITZ, Anna, 555 Greenwich St.	2	10
HOWARD, Sophia, 2,057 Boston Road	73	8
HEANY, Winifred, St. Joseph's Hosp.	30	9
IVES, Gerard M., 338 W. 71st St.	26	9
KATZ, Jacob, 167 Delancey St.	2	8
KELLY, Annie, 305 W. 39th St.	24	9
KING, Mary, 315 W. 33d St.	81	9
LAINE, Joseph E., 48 Lawrence St.	7	9
LEVY, Leo, 8 Willett St.	8	10
LEHNE, Frederick A., 1,010 E. 137th	63	8
LIPPERT, Annie, William's Bridge	4	9
LOCKHART, Chauncey, 232 E. 115th	1	8
LIPPERT, Abina A., 335 E. 97th St.	1	8
LICHTMAN, Jacob, 103 Orchard St.	1	9
McKEOGH, Eleanor, 156 W. 14th St.	2	8
McCOY, Catharine, 224 E. 45th St.	44	8
McGUINESS, Agnes, 197 W. Houston	1	10
McALLESE, Mary, 56 Leroy St.	1	10
McGUINESS, Rosa, 240 E. 24th St.	40	8
McGUIRE, Alice, 1,487 Amsterdam Av.	23	8
McCAULEY, Charles, 44th St., 3d Av.	53	8
McKENNA, John, 91 W. 45th St.	34	10
MARELLO, Giacomo, 5 Carmine St.	2	8
MOELLER, Leopold, 164 E. 66th St.	65	7
MEIER, Frederich W., 301 E. 42d St.	62	8
MURPHY, Loretta V., 200 E. 62d St.	23	8
MESKE, Agnes, 199 E. 11th St.	41	7
MINKERSEN, Lorella, 219 E. 88th St.	22	7
MILLENMAN, Jacob, 327 Rivington	2	9
MAHER, John, 449 Forrest Av.	32	9
MAAS, Arthur, 1,724 Park Av.	1	8
NOHA, Emil, 3,762 3d Av.	18	8
NOONAN, Mary A., 77 Monroe St.	36	9
NICHOLS, Walther, 401 E. 65th St.	1	8
NORDEN, Edeline, 754 E. 6th St.	1	8
OSBOURNE, Agnes, 5 Chrystie St.	29	9
O'NEIL, Francis, 434 Pearl St.	1	8
O'CONNOR, Edward, Randall's Island	28	6
O'CONNOR, Anna, St. Joseph's Hosp.	32	8
OBRIST, Frank, 138 W. 99th St.	1	9
PALANDELLI, Enrico, 45 Sullivan St.	41	9
POOHILL, Mary, 404 E. 29th St.	34	10
PHILLIPS, Agnes, 456 W. 38th St.	1	9
QUIGLEY, Catharine, 12 W. 127th St.	48	9
QUICKER, Caroline, 437 W. 53d St.	68	9
REDMAN, Bertram, 641 Water St.	3	9
RIECKERT, Barbara, 319 W. 67th St.	44	9
RAY, Agnes, 1,130 Park Av.	59	9
RYAN, William, Pier 23, North River	40	5
REETH, Maria, 14 Willett St.	48	9
ROACH, Bernhard E., Fort Schuyler	25	9
RAPS, Marie T. E., 988 Columbus Av.	1	7
ROSENTHAL, Rubi, 54 Pike St.	1	10
SPERBER, Barbara, 338 E. 39th St.	31	9
SCHLOSS, Annie, 146 Essex St.	3	10
SCHUMACHER, Lena P., 2,245 1st Av.	44	7
SWEENEY, James, 771 2d Av.	1	8
SMITH, Frank, Blackwell's Island	27	6
SIEBERT, Martha, 67 Carmine St.	1	10
THOMPSON, Bridget, 613 Greenwich	1	8
TROQUIST, Carl E., Barretto's Point	81	8
TAYLOR, Estella, 19 Hamilton St.	1	9
TUDOR, Saul, 79 E. Houston St.	1	10
VOM STEENBURGH, John, 71 W. 90th	2	10
VALENTINO, Anthony, 37 Thompson	1	10
WINKLEMAN, Elizabeth, 77 E. 125th	65	9
WARNKE, Freddie, 348 E. 89th St.	2	10
WOHLTMAN, Jessie E., 1,485 2d Av.	4	8
WARD, Charles, 435 W. 37th St.	27	8
WOOD, Robert S., St. Joseph's Hosp.	27	9

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AMANN, Anton, 219 Maujer St.	44	8
BAKER, James, Home for Aged	86	9
BRAND, James, Wallabout Basin	21	8
BETZ, Barbara, 830 Park Av.	60	8
BRENNESSEN, Joseph, 96 N. 8th St.	36	8
BLANK, Grace, 227 India St.	1	9
COURTWELL, Walter, 539 Metropolitan Av.	1	9
CAMERON, Allan, 682 Humboldt St.	37	9
DRILLICH, Sarah, 199 Moore St.	18	9
DALY, Michael, 273 Hicks St.	1	9
DOWNEY, Teresa, 128 Duffield St.	1	9
DANIELS, Jane, E. 8th St. and Avenue D	91	8
FOEHRENBACH, F., St. Catharine's Hospital	24	9
FARRELLY, Mina, 406 Willoughby Av.	1	9
GROSS, Louis, 120 Walworth St.	1	8
GEINNER, Sophie, St. Catharine's Hos.	38	7
HOCKSFIELD, Annie, 293 Stockholm	5	9
HOFFMANN, C., 14 Central Av.	38	8
HULSMAN, Fred, Methodist Episcopal Hospital	22	7
HITGEL, Gabriel, 259 3d Av.	1	9
HALL, John, 118 32d St.	49	9
HIPPICHER, Leonard, 304 Essex St.	25	9
JORDAN, J., St. Mary's Hospital	28	9
KNAPFT, Margaret, 36 Meserole St.	36	8
KOTH, Elizabeth, 206 India St.	1	9
KELLY, Patrick, 189 Sanford St.	67	8
LYNCH, Mary, 105 Cornelia St.	25	8
LOUNSBERRY, A., 634 Bedford Av.	68	9
MEYER, John, St. John's Hospital	19	9
MORAN, Martha, Crown and Montgomery Sts.	1	8
MASINO, Angelo, 48 Skillman St.	39	8
McGRATH, Mary, 303 St. Mark's Av.	1	7
O'DONNELL, William, 660 4th Av.	1	9
OPITY, Charles, 259 Devoe St.	78	8
RYAN, Sabina, 342 Sackett St.	68	9
ROTTACH, William, 558 Grand St.	1	9
REGAN, Thomas, 611 4th Av.	40	9
SEREY, Susannah, 184 Kent St.	65	8
SEAMAN, Lulu, Abbey Hotel, Coney Island	22	7
SCOTT, William, Seney Hospital	34	8
SULLIVAN, John, 385 19th St.	30	8
SHEA, Mary, 46 Carroll St.	59	9
SCHLEGEL, Alfred, 134 Throop Av.	1	8
TYNELL, Dagmar, Brooklyn Maternity	1	7
TROY, Annie, 120 N. Oxford St.	70	8
VOELKER, Conrad, 310 Devoe St.	70	9
WALSH, Mary, 32 Franklin Av.	1	8
WOESSNER, Christina, 137 Meserole	28	9
WILD, Cornelia, 151 16th St.	32	9
ZANGLE, Minnie, 178 Boerum St.	36	9

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over three-fourths of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898, accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

London, July 28th, 1898.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL........................$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

WAR LOAN.
U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.
FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES
DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y, H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Glucose Sugar Refining Co. Stocks
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Apparently refreshed by Tuesday's reaction, the stock market resumed its advance yesterday and showed marked buoyancy from opening to close. Aggressive buying by strong interests, which disappeared on the preceding day, was in evidence again, although on a smaller scale than heretofore. Of the dividend-paying stocks, commission houses were heavy buyers, and round lots of them were taken by firms whose orders usually come from investors. Taken altogether, it was a highly encouraging day, the market continuing its natural development. Practically all stocks made advances and in the conspicuous shares gains were substantial.

⁂

Yesterday's market showed the good effects of a set-back such as that of Tuesday. Interests which had been fearful of a reaction came in with new buying orders, apparently satisfied that the halt made on the previous day had removed dangerous elements. Renewed buying came from commission houses which would have been delayed until the halt came. The market was more genuine in its strength than it would have been but for Tuesday's breaks.

That the set-back was altogether natural was shown by the prompt way in which the advance was resumed at the opening yesterday. After a week of buoyancy it was logical that stocks should halt. In such a bull market as shrewd observers believe this to be, reactions are always to be expected and should always be guarded against. Conservative Wall Street men are advising against overtrading and pyramiding—advice which, with or without a reaction, speculators cannot afford to ignore.

⁂

Important financial interests are placing much confidence in heavy foreign buying, which they believe will make its appearance speedily. They point out the immense investment funds now idle abroad and talk confidently of the new good feeling upon American securities which all Europe is showing. The financial and commercial strength of the United States, as demonstrated exclusively by the Spanish war, has won universal admiration. Europe's prejudices against American industrial and railroad properties are well overcome—all but one. There is yet the free silver bugaboo, but confidence is widely proclaimed that at the coming elections a new unity among the American people will be shown as a result of the conflict over Cuba and that free silver will be proved dead beyond resuscitation.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $90,000 threes, when issued, at 104⅝@104⅞@104¾.

⁂

In State bonds, $400 Alabama, Class A, small, sold at 105 and $13,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 73½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅝	Kingston & Pem	2½
Am. Malting Co	½	Long Island	½
Am. Sugar Refs	1½	Louis. & Nash	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf	½	Met. St. Ry	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Minnesota Iron	2½
Ann Arbor pf	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
A., T. & S. F	⅝	Morris & Essex	2
A., T. & S. F. pf	1¼	National Biscuit	1¼
Brook. Rap. Trans	1⅝	Nat. Lead Con	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q	2⅜	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi. & East Ill	½	N. Y., N. H. & H	4½
Chi., M. & St. P	1⅝	Northern Pacific	¾
Chicago & Northw	⅝	Northern Pacific pf	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pacific Coast	½
C., C., C. & St. L	⅝	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Penn. R. R	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
Detroit Gas	⅝	Rio G. & West. pf	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	1⅜	St. P., M. & M	1
Ft. W. & Rio G	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
General Electric	1⅛	Texas Pacific	½
Great North. pf	½	Third Avenue	1
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	Union Pac. pf	½
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Rubber	1½
Illinois Steel	2¼	West Chi. St	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	U. S. Leather	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	½
Manhattan Con	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & Nor. 1st	1½	Ind., D. & W. 1st	1¼
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s, ctfs	2
C., M. & St. P. 1st, So. Minn	1⅝	So. P. of Cal. 1st	2½
Chi. & N. W. 25-year deb	1	Union El. 1st, t. r	1
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s	4	West. U. coll. t.r., 5s	1½

There were no declines of 1 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $144,535,496; balance, $5,853,078; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $259,075.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for short and 1 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84 for sixty days, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par@10c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: St. Paul, ⅞, to 107⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 57⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 112; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37½; Reading, ¼, to 9¾, and New York Central, ⅞, to 123¾. Declined: Pennsylvania, ¼, to 61, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 85⅝ and Erie at 14⅛. British consols were firm at 110 11-16 for money and 110¾ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 50c., and exchange on London was 25f. 24½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 177.70, in Lisbon at 79.25, and in Rome at 107.55.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STOCKS.

Northern Pacific preferred sold ex 1 per cent. dividend yesterday. The stock fluctuated within narrow limits—between 73 and 74, closing with a fractional net gain. Morgan interests were credited with buying and there were also heavy commission house purchases. Northern Pacific common was even more active than the preferred and was considerably stronger, selling up to 32 and making a gain of more than 1 point.

AS TO SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust disappointed the bears yesterday, running up above 139 and making a net gain of more than 1 point. At many times during the day, however, the stock showed heaviness and there were indications of selling by interests identified with the management. Sugar Trust brokers gave the stock support, but at no time were they aggressive buyers of it. No news regarding the property was in circulation except the old stories of competition matters.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Again yesterday the Granger stocks were the leaders of the market, the three principal stocks of the group all making new high prices for this movement. Burlington and Quincy sold up close to 115 and held nearly all of its gain to the close. St. Paul got up nearly 2 points, selling at 105½. Rock Island made a gain of 1 point, selling at 108. St. Paul was the most active of the group, transactions in it aggregating nearly 50,000 shares. Burlington was second and Rock Island third in activity. Much of the buying of the stocks was done by houses who usually confine their Stock Exchange operations to investment securities, and seemed to be overflow orders from the bond department. Important Wall Street commission houses are enthusiasticly bullish on all the Granger properties, and there was yesterday heavy buying of this character. Traders also bought the stocks for covering purposes. In Tuesday's raids a substantial short interest in the Grangers was created.

NO ELECTRIC CONTRACT YET.

The quietness of Manhattan stock in the broadening market is attributed in usually well-informed circles to the fact that no official assurance can be obtained that the road is soon to be equipped with electricity. There may be another hitch between Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage.

THE BUYING OF ATCHISON.

Atchison preferred came into new prominence yesterday, being one of the most active stocks on the list, and at the same time one of the strongest. Nearly 28,000 shares were traded in, and the stock ran up above 36, showing at the close a net advance of more than 1 point. Its final price was within ⅛ of the highest. Western houses were buyers of the stock, although on a much larger scale than heretofore. For some time past there has been good Western buying of Atchison which, it is said, has come from Granger railroad interests. Atchison preferred is understood to be largely held by Western railroad officials, among whom there are many firm believers in the future of the property.

PENNSYLVANIA RUMORS.

From Philadelphia come rumors of financial operations of importance which have been practically decided upon by Pennsylvania Railroad managers. These rumors are at their best vague and indefinite, but they state that the contemplated developments are of far more importance to Pennsylvania Railroad shareholders than an increase in the dividend rate, such as has been suggested as among the possibilities of the near future.

CHESAPEAKE AND BIG FOUR.

Houses with Morgan connections were buyers of Chesapeake and Ohio yesterday. London houses also bought the stock. The same interests were buyers of Big Four. Both stocks made fractional advances. The buying of them was not aggressive, and seemed to be restricted by a disposition to accumulate the stocks around the present level.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, leading iron trade authority, to-day will say:

"A decidely better feeling has developed in the iron markets, which has gone beyond the sentimental stage in some lines and has found expression in better prices. A feeling of greater confidence is abroad, and there are some indications of buoyancy.

"The sensational event of the week has been the sudden upward tendency in steel billets in the Central West. A large interest has made further purchases of billets, the quantity involved being estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 tons, of which 20,000 tons were placed in one block in the Cleveland district. The market, which was nominally $14.50 at Pittsburg, is now represented by $15.25 bid and refused. It is understood that the Pittsburg district is sold up for some time to come, and that some of the large works there and elsewhere are even now behind in their deliveries. Some large makers of steel have appeared as buyers of moderate lots.

"Although there have not been any very large transactions lately, the run of orders continues on a liberal scale and mills are becoming more and more crowded. The makers of structural material have advanced beams $1. Plates are quotably higher than they were, and in other branches the number of low sellers is dwindling down, until their influence ceases to be a factor in the markets.

"In the wire trade the strike at some of the plants of the American Company continues. When this consolidation was formed it was found that the wages in the two Cleveland plants acquired were higher than its own in the same district. In order to equalize the three plants wages in the two former were reduced and they were advanced in the latter. For three months the three plants worked on that basis. On July 1 the wages at the Anderson (Ind.) plant were readjusted to conform with the rate paid at Cleveland. The new schedule was accepted by the rod mill men at Anderson, but was rejected by the wire drawers, who succeeded, after striking, in inducing the men at the two Cleveland plants to go into a sympathic strike, the third Cleveland mill continuing in operation. Of course, while the strike lasts the quantity of steel manufactured into wire is considerably reduced.

"Indications of a revival of demand from general sources come from a number of quarters. The requests for prompt shipment are becoming more numerous. Thus in one line, in which the condition of affairs has been very distressing—in the cast-iron pipe trade—the movement is livelier. The number of contracts by public letting is not numerous or important, but the demand from the general trade for renewals and extension has shown sudden development and is stiffening the backbone of some makers.

"From such a condition of affairs to an actual advance granted when persisted in is not a long step.

"Leading men in the iron industry do not expect, and deprecate, any sudden or violent rise in prices, but the majority look forward to a moderate appreciation of values which will place the industry on a remunerative basis. The export trade, which needs further cultivation, will not stand any material rise in prices."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit made a new high record yesterday, selling at 63. Nearly all of the gain was retained at the close, which was at an advance of nearly 2 points over Tuesday's final figures. Again there was inside buying of the stock. Another substantial increase was reported in the road's business on Tuesday. Negotiations for the consolidation of Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Nassau Electric system are understood to be progressing rapidly.

A CHICAGO OPINION ON WHEAT.

In discussing the wheat situation, a Chicago authority says:

"The outside wheat short is beginning to ask from his Chicago commission man whether there is any chance of a squeeze in September wheat. The Chicago commission man is wiring back that he sees no signs so far of any deliberate intention to squeeze the September, but he is taking the precaution to add that if any rich man in the trade cared to make a venture there would be a most promising field for a brief manipulative campaign in the September wheat. Naturally there is a large short interest in it. The Winter wheat movement has been exceedingly disappointing to every one not because of its scarcity, but chiefly because the countryman who has been well furnished with money, has not liked the price, and has consequently not shipped.

"The stocks are small everywhere—about 600,000 bushels contract at Chicago. The demand from the seaboard is somewhat ahead of the supply. The Northwestern movement is still several weeks off. Some years ago, in the very midst of a bearish situation, a brief corn squeeze was suddenly engineered by Cudahy and the price advanced over 20 cents a bushel in one day. Such a development might occur in September wheat, but in order to have it successful shorts would have to go on regardless of their risk, receipts would have to keep very light and everybody would have utterly to ignore the speculative possibility. Evidently this is not going to happen, because the September shorts for two or three days have been getting out with alacrity.

"Furthermore, the countryman has begun to ask whether or not a September squeeze is a possibility, and just such questions in sufficient number will certainly make it an impossibility."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Closing prices in the London market for American shares the highest of the day.

Decrease in Rio Grande Western's gross earnings for the fourth week and month of July, as compared with last year, due to the abnormal passenger business in 1897 on account of the Christian Endeavor Convention and Mormon Jubilee travel.

Important interests in United States Leather Company said not to be in sympathy with movement to pay back dividends on preferred stock at present.

Report of Agricultural Bureau, giving general average condition of cotton on Aug. 1 at 91.2, against the same figures last month, and 86.9 last year.

Deficit of $31,551 shown by Chicago and West Michigan for June, an increase of $15,322; deficit from Jan. 1, $54,741, a decrease of $16,622.

Protest against the award of the New York City bonds to certain firms and corporations because of alleged illegality of the bids.

Increase of $373,163 in surplus net earnings of Wabash for the year ended June 30.

Preliminary estimate of anthracite coal output for July placed at 3,768,000 tons, 168,000 tons above the estimated market requirements.

Increase of $43,406 in Boston and Albany's surplus after dividends for the quarter ended June 30.

Decrease of $9,948 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for June, making a decrease of $34,199 since Jan. 1.

Listing of Illinois Central divisional and terminal bonds in the London market.

Decrease of $9,396 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for June, making a decrease of $124,024 since Jan. 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,064
Chicago Great Western	9,293
Denver and Rio Grande	17,600
Iowa Central	3,261
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,257
Rio Grande Western	5,000
Wabash	18,161

⁂

International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $5,775.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc	7⅝	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	103
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31⅝
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	145½
Standard Gas preferred	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	62⅝	63
Glucose pf	109	109½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
International Paper common	35	36½
International Paper pf., ex div	84	86
Lorillard Company pf	115	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	418	419
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf	88	92
Wagner Car Company	175	176½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅝	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .17, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .08, 100 Golden Fleece at .25, 400 Isabella at .25, 200 Union at .10.

On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Miami sold at .40; 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .12½ buyer .30, and 5,000 Sentinel at .004 cash.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.60	Ophir	.15
Belcher	.70	Occidental	.45
Breece	.40	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con	.10	Potosi	.15
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H	.55	Quicksilver pf	3.00
Choliar	.13	Savage	.06
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.45
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va	.80	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.15
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.08
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.60	Cripple Creek Con	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck	.02
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.20
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.22
Kingston & Pem	.15	Mollie Gibson	.17
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.15
Mexican	.10	Union	.11
Moulton	.20	Work	.06
Ontario	3.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con	.11½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.80¼	Isabella	.23
Miami	.40½	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.006
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.98
Alamo	.02¾	Mollie Gibson	.19¾
Anaconda	.36	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anchoria	.71	Old Gold	.001
Cripple Creek Con	.08	Portland	1.20
Cannon Ball	.002	Sentinel	.003½
Copper Rock	.001	Union	.13½
Elkton	1.00	Work	.04½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Leather Mfrs'	180
American Ex	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	228	Manhattan	210
Central National	168	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chatham	290	Mercantile	167
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	149
City	1000	Merchants' Ex	116
Commerce	203	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	1000
Corn Exchange	278	Nat. Bank of N. A	130
East River	130	Seaboard National	176
Garfield National	950	Second National	450
German-American	112	Seventh National	115
Greenwich	165	State of New York	103
Irving	147½	West Side	275

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Aug	$23,826	$22,762	$22,032
From Jan. 1	849,835	745,214	687,752
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week Aug	$105,175	$95,882	$87,574
From July 1	488,373	478,298	420,988
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week Aug	$157,400	$139,800	$142,000
From July 1	844,400	817,900	746,400
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Aug	$47,715	$53,490	$47,326
From July 1	263,756	272,777	277,561
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
1st week Aug	$37,456	$34,195	$29,536
From July 1	174,874	168,615	151,224
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
4th week July	$104,100	$106,100	$78,200
Month July	269,400	302,100	201,730
1st week Aug	44,600	39,600	37,300
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
1st week Aug	$247,627	$229,466	$243,974
From July 1	1,326,840	1,200,107	1,289,403
ANN ARBOR for June—			
Gross earnings	$113,480	100,911	104,792
Operating ex	86,372	64,407	......
Net earnings	27,108	36,504	......
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	730,378	658,543	570,824
Net earnings	183,190	307,214	......
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN for June—			
Gross earnings	142,676	135,760	127,982
Operating ex	140,938	118,399	115,677
Net earnings	1,743	17,361	12,305
Charges	33,294	33,590	34,094
Deficit	31,551	16,229	21,789
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	862,391	753,509	784,918
Total net	155,015	135,732	101,073
Deficit	54,741	71,363	101,063
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for June—			
Gross earnings	368,217	373,555	369,198
Operating ex	282,781	279,171	291,522
Net earnings	85,436	94,384	77,676
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,883,221	1,864,107	1,917,873
Net earnings	443,297	477,496	468,066
BOSTON & ALBANY for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Passenger	$3,761,190	$3,814,025	$4,100,816
Freight	4,291,525	4,124,320	4,134,198
Mails, &c	1,188,853	1,176,279	1,115,618
Total	9,241,568	9,114,625	9,350,632
Expenses	6,795,002	6,658,075	6,911,865
Net	2,446,566	2,456,549	2,438,767
Charges	2,415,980	2,415,980	2,415,980
Surplus	30,587	40,569	22,787
For the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	2,208,379	2,375,257	2,340,882
Net	700,834	656,291	471,457
Bal. aft. charges	592,703	549,297	362,091
Surplus	92,703	49,297	*137,909
*Deficit.			
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN for June—	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$110,680	$103,175	$7,505
Op. expenses	96,755	84,728	12,027
Net earnings	13,925	18,447	*4,522
Charges	13,367	15,891	*2,524
Balance	558	2,556	*1,998
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	710,096	600,885	109,211
Op. expenses	547,978	463,319	84,659
Net earnings	162,118	137,566	24,552
Other income	6,968	2,352	4,616
Total net	169,086	139,918	29,168
Carges	124,322	121,134	3,188
Balance	44,764	18,784	25,980
*Decrease.			

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the year ended June 30, 1898, compared with the previous year—

Source.	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$21,996,652	$20,372,307	*$1,624,345
Op. expenses	14,921,730	13,849,218	*1,072,512
Net	7,074,922	6,523,089	*551,833
To which add:			
Income from rents	236,893	73,933	*162,960
Inc. from investments	353,883	353,130	*753
Total	590,776	427,063	*163,713
Total income	7,665,698	6,950,152	*715,546
From which deduct:			
Interest on bonded debt	4,815,998	4,826,232	†10,234
Rents	156,594	155,761	*833
Taxes	640,250	589,515	*50,735
Total fixed charges	5,612,842	5,571,508	*41,334
Loss on Georgia R. R.	162,620	25,439	*137,181
Loss on leased lines	12,480	49,975	†37,495
Discount on bonds rec'd for sinking fund payments	41,908	76,762	†34,854
Sinking fund payments for which no bonds rec'd.	120,100	117,900	*2,200
Unfunded discount	26,375	20,947	*5,428
South. & North. Ala. R. R. Co. net earn. for year	56,472	108,441	†51,969
Total fixed charges and other deductions	6,032,797	5,970,972	*61,825
Surplus	1,632,901	979,180	*653,721

*Increase. †Decrease.

WABASH for the year ended June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$13,207,862	$11,526,787	$1,681,075
Op. expenses	9,304,779	7,979,159	1,325,620
Net earnings	3,903,083	3,547,628	355,455
Taxes	499,486	529,970	*30,484
Net earnings	3,403,596	3,017,657	385,939
Other income	180,655	113,304	67,351
All income	3,584,252	3,130,962	453,290
Rentals, &c	488,211	408,084	80,126
Balance	3,096,041	2,722,878	373,163
Int. on bonds and leases	2,694,545	2,694,545	......
Surplus	401,496	28,333	373,163

*Decrease.

KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	35	35	37
1st week Aug	$10,761	$8,504	$7,976
From Jan. 1	278,132	209,659	197,831

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$7,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Jan. 1, 1895, coupons attached, 17.

100 shares Hampton Roads Hotel Company, $13 lot.

$368.79 promissory note of E. N. Anable, due Jan. 1, 1900, with interest at 5 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1897, $14 lot.

$300 bond, Frederic J. Stone, due May 1, 1899, interest at 6 per cent. from April 12, 1898, secured by mortgage on lot 50x100, Ogden Place West, Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y., $108 lot.

4 shares Fourth National Bank of New York, $100 each, 176¼.

3 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 126¼.

4 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each, 176⅝.

2 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, (ex-dividend,) $100 each, 175¼.

4 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, (ex-dividend,) $100 each, 158⅛.

4 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 108⅝.

6 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 340.

7 shares Continental Insurance Company, $100 each, 451.

6 shares American Bank Note Company, $38.75 per share.

$500 Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1926, 110¼.

100 shares Celluloid Company, $100 each, 65¼.

40 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 190¼.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The speculative situation was practically the same to-day as yesterday. Strength and an increasing activity were its chief characteristics. Here and there a little irregularity developed incidental to realizing sales and the subsequent easy recovery of values. The professional element still had a hand in the trading, but it was beginning to lose its grip as a controlling force. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	235	240
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	164½	165
Boston & Maine pf	162	165
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124¾	125
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	119	120
Fitchburg pf	103	105½
Maine Central	131	..
Old Colony	192	195
Oregon Short Line	29½	30½
West End	87½	87½

Mining Companies.

Arnold	17	17½
Atlantic	..	28
Boston & Montana	209¾	210¼
Butte & Boston	..	26
Calumet & Hecla	575	..
Centennial	14⅞	15¼
Franklin	13	13½
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	51¼	52
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅝	..
Quincy	114	115
Tamarack	157	159
Tecumseh	2½	2¾
Wolverine	..	25

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	280	284
Dominion Coal	22¼	22¾
Dominion Coal pf	110	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	183½	185
Erie Telephone	71	..
General Electric pf	99	100
Illinois Steel	64	65
Lamson Con. Store Service	21½	22
New England Telephone	132	133
Philadelphia Company	34	36
Pullman Palace Car	190	191
United States Oil	14½	14¾
United States Rubber	99	99¼
Westinghouse Electric	30½	31
Westinghouse Electric pf	57½	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5½	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	27¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The market was active to-day, strong and generally higher. At times there were some concessions, but at the declines good support was met and prices recovered. A feature was the activity and strength of Cambria Iron, which opened slightly lower at 44⅝, but soon rallied. The trading in the traction stocks continued large. Union Traction rose to 20⅝, Electric and People's 4s to 94¾, and Philadelphia to 93⅝. There was good buying of Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, the price going up from 50⅝ to 52⅝. After United Gas Improvement had advanced to 123⅝, it declined to 122½, where it met with support, and in the last hour recovered the loss. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was slightly higher. There was a good demand for Pennsylvania, and as there is little of the stock being offered it rapidly rose to 59⅝. Lehigh Valley was stronger and sold up to 21½. There was considerable activity in Choctaw preferred, and the price advanced to 40⅝. The common sold up to 24¾.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21¼
Northern Pacific common, t. c	31⅝	31⅞
Northern Pacific pf	73⅝	73⅞
Pennsylvania	59½	59⅝
Reading, t. c	9 1-16	9 3-16
Reading 1st pf	21 5-16	21½
Reading 2d pf	10½	10⅝
St. Paul	105⅛	105¼
West. New York & Penn	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	159½	159¾
Philadelphia Traction	93½	94
Baltimore Consolidated	22½	22¾
Union Traction	20⅝	20⅞
Electric Storage	33¾	34
Electric Storage pf	41	41¾
United Gas Imp	123	123½
Welsbach Light	51½	52
New Jersey Traction	52	52¼
American R. E. L	2¾	3
Marsden	5⅜	5⅞
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s	20½	20¾
Choctaw	24⅝	24¾
Choctaw pf	40⅝	41
Reading gen. 4s	83⅝	83¾
Electric & P	94⅝	94¾
Equitable Gas 5s	107	107½
Philadelphia Electric 5s, t. c	103¼	103½
Con. Traction, Pittsburg	16⅞	16⅞
Con. Traction, Pittsburg, pf	52½	52½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Biscuit was very active to-day and higher. The common stock opened at 31⅝ and went rapidly to 32½, where it closed. The preferred opened at 98½ and closed at 98⅝ after touching par with one sale. There were plenty of purchasers at 99. North Chicago reappeared and found buyers at 212@212½, where it closed. West Chicago was not in such demand, but sold at 93½@94 for regular and 94¼@94⅝ account. Match still hung around 139¾@140, closing at the former. Steel and Wire preferred advanced a point from 91. The common sold at 37½ at the opening and ¼ higher at the close. Metropolitan Elevated receipts brought 2, Metropolitan fives were quoted at 54½. There was an advance of a point in Strawboard from 28¼. South Side Elevated ran up to 62 from 60½. The general tone of the market was decidedly firm and higher, with a brighter outlook for all lines.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	23⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139⅝
National Biscuit Co	32⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	98½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	32
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf	49
N. Chi. St. R. R	212¼
W. Chi. St. R. R	94
S. Side El. R. R	61¾
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake St. El. t. ctfs	10
Street's W. S. C. Line	18¾
Am. Steel & W	37
Am. Steel & W. pf	90

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.07	.07
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.11	.13
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.16	.16
Challenge Con	.12	..
Chollar	.17	.16
Confidence	.35	.35
Con. Cal. & Va	.32	.33
Crown Point	.10	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.12
Hale & Norcross	.70	.70
Justice	.05	.05
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.10	.10
Occidental Con	.52	.52
Ophir	.17	.16
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.15	.16
Savage	.09	.09
Scorpion	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.49	.47
Silver Hill	..	.10
Standard	1.55	1.60
Union Con	.17	.17
Utah Con	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.17	.18

Silver bars, 58⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
Anaconda	37	39	36	40
Anchoria	70	71½	71	71½
Argentum	21½	22½	20½	22½
Battle Mountain	36	37	35	35½
Columbine Victor	15⅝	17	16⅛	18
Consolidated	8	8¼	8	8¼
El Paso	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Elkton	100⅝	100⅞	100¼	100⅞
Gibson	20¼	21	19⅞	21
Gold Coin	97⅞	99	97	97⅞
Gold King	56½	59	56	57
Golden Fleece	22	24½	22	24½
Garfield	11	11½	11⅝	11⅞
Isabella	23	23⅝	23	23⅛
Independence	60	61	52	53
Jackpot	8⅞	9	8⅜	8⅞
Jefferson	50	51	50	51
Lillie	97½	99¼	98½	99¼
Matoa	22½	23	22½	23
Moon Anchor	108	108¼	98⅞	99¼
Pharmacist	3⅛	3¼	2⅞	3
Portland	120	120⅛	120	120¼
Rawlings	22⅝	23	22	22¼
Rosa	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅞
Union	15⅛	15¼	12⅛	12⅞
Work	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞

Election of Max Jaegerhuber.

Max Jägerhuber has been elected a Director of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. Mr. Jägerhuber is President and Treasurer of the Textile America Publishing Company and has for a quarter of a century been prominently identified with the business world.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 22d day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The undermentioned dividends have been declared for the half year ended June 30th, 1898:

On the Preference Stock, two per cent.

On the Common Stock, two per cent.

The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 26th August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 9th September.

The Preference Stock Books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, 2d September.

All books will be reopened on Monday, 3d October.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively. The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Saturday, 1st October, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books, and the warrants will be posted from the Company's London Office.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 8th August, 1898.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

New York, Aug. 3, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred stock a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the surplus net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after Aug. 24, 1898, to the Adjustment Preferred stockholders as registered at the close of business Aug. 15, 1898.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 15, 1898, until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 25, 1898.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.

27 William St., Aug. 9, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 27) of One Per Cent., payable September 2d, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 20th at noon and reopened Sept. 3d.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$263,209,236
Gold reserve	191,885,813
Net silver	11,720,130
United States notes in the Treasury	48,799,764
Treasury notes of 1890	4,526,385
Total receipts this day	1,589,271
Total receipts this month	15,715,190
Total receipts this year	59,562,299
Total expenditures this day	2,980,000
Total expenditures this month	20,429,000
Total expenditures this year	64,962,475
Deposits in National banks	59,078,651
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	298,803
Government receipts from internal revenue	630,466
Customs	868,613
Miscellaneous	90,191

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company will mail checks for a 1 per cent. dividend on its preferred stock Aug. 15.

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Aug. 15.

MEETING OF GAS MEN.

Questions Between Chicago and Indiana Companies Are Discussed.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Aldrich Court Building to discuss the questions at issue between the People's Gaslight and Coal Company of Chicago and the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, President C. K. G. Billings, and General Counsel James F. Meagher represented People's Gas and E. C. Benedict, who controls Indiana Natural Gas, appeared through Manager Frank S. Hastings.

The meeting had no concrete result, and those who were in the conference declined to talk of the proceedings. Mr. Flower went to Saratoga immediately after the adjournment, so that further discussion cannot be had this week. Commodore Benedict is away on a yachting trip. At the office of E. C. Benedict & Co. his representative said that no statement on the situation would be made other than that recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. This was in effect that the People's Gas Company had failed to keep its agreement with the Indiana company, that Mr. Benedict did not desire to sell his stock, that he was not cognizant of pending negotiations, and that the Indiana company had taken steps to enforce the agreement and maintain its rights.

A Wall Street story was that the controversy would be settled at a meeting at Chicago on Aug. 26 and by purchasing Mr. Benedict's stock. This was once quoted at $150, but recently at $400, while rated by the People's Gas interests at $150 a share. The Indiana Company is capitalized at $2,000,000. Officers of the People's Gas Company say that its agreement with the Indiana company, which takes natural gas into Chicago, has been properly kept.

ADULTERATION OF VINEGAR.

A Decision on Appeal in Favor of Myron H. Braested.

The Commissioners of Agriculture brought an action in White Plains, Westchester County, in the name of the People of the State to recover from Myron H. Braested the statutory penalty of $100 for violation of the agricultural law of 1893, which provides that cider vinegar must not have less than 4½ per cent. of acidity nor "less than 2 per cent. of cider vinegar solids on full evaporation over boiling water." A judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division.

Justice Woodward, giving the opinion yesterday, held that a statement of a chemist called as a witness that the sample tested by him contained 1 1-16 per cent. of vinegar solids, not accompanied by any statement that this, result was obtained by him, "on full evaporation over boiling water," was not sufficient to show an application of the test required by law to be made in order to establish a violation of the statute.

Sale of Essex County Bonds.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—The Board of Freeholders to-day sold $500,000 worth of Essex County Park bonds to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., and Mason Levis & Co. of Boston, joint bidders, for $112.19 for each $100 par value. The bonds are 4 per cent. gold bonds, payable Aug. 1, 1938, interest payable in gold semi-annually. The premium reduces the interest paid by the county to 3.44 per cent. The last lot of park bonds, $1,000,000, sold for $104.88 for each $100 par value.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
106	106	10	Adams Express	106	106	106	106	......
27⅝	27⅞	580	American Cotton Oil	27½	27⅞	27¼	27¾	......
83	83½	1,965	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82	83¼	82	83¼	+ ¾
29½	29⅝	5,336	Am. Malting Co	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ½
84¾	85	1,847	Am. Malting Co. pf	84½	85¼	84½	85	+ ½
13⅝	13⅞	661	Am. Spirits Mfg	14	14	13¾	13¾	+ ½
87½	88	158	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	88	88	88	88	− ½
138⅝	138¾	24,871	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	137½	139⅜	137⅝	138⅝	+1½
114	114½	205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	− ½
87½	87⅝	1,260	Am. Steel & Wire	88	88	87½	87⅝	− ⅛
90½	90⅞	889	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90¼	90½	90	90½	+ ½
129⅝	129¾	7,160	American Tobacco	129¼	129¾	128¾	129⅝	+1
96	97½	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	97	96	97	......
37¾	38	1,110	Ann Arbor pf	38¼	38¼	38	38	+ ¼
14¼	14⅜	5,125	At., T. & S. F	13¾	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅝
36⅛	36¼	26,530	At., T. & S. F. pf	35	36¼	35	36⅛	+1⅛
16	17	100	Baltimore & Ohio	16	16	16	16	−1
3⅞	4	1,775	Bay State Gas	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
62⅝	62¾	26,810	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	61½	63	61½	62⅝	+1⅝
127	128½	110	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	......
54⅝	54⅞	100	Canada Southern	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ¼
17	17½	417	Central Pacific	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
24¾	24⅞	7,514	Chesapeake & Ohio	24½	25	24½	24⅞	+ ½
114½	114⅝	39,100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	113½	114¾	113½	114⅝	+2⅛
58½	59½	400	Chicago & East. Ill	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	+ ½
107½	108¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ½
15⅜	15⅝	3,600	Chicago Great West	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
39¾	41	205	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	40⅞	40⅞	40	40	−1½
9	10	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis	10	10	9½	9½	− ⅜
33	36	10	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	......
105¼	105⅜	51,415	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	103⅝	105¼	103⅝	105¼	+1⅜
153	153½	185	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ¼
134¼	134½	2,545	Chicago & Northw	133⅜	134½	133⅜	134⅜	+ ⅝
102⅝	103	25,037	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	102⅛	103	101⅞	102⅞	+1
29	30	620	Chi. Term. Trans	30	30	30	30	+ ½
44⅝	44⅞	4,235	C., C., C. & St. L	44¾	45⅜	44½	44⅞	+ ⅝
14½	14¾	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
22⅝	23	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¼
4½	5¼	10	Col. & Hock. Coal	5	5	5	5	......
200	201	3,910	Consolidated Gas	199¾	201⅜	199¾	200¼	+ ¾
38½	39	100	Consolidated Ice	38½	38½	38½	38½	......
108	109	17	Del. & Hudson	109⅛	109⅛	109	109	......
150	152½	40	Del., Lack. & West	150½	151	150¼	151	......
51½	51¾	1,220	Denver & R. G. pf	51	51⅝	50⅞	51⅝	+ ⅝
17½	17¾	650	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18	18	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
58	59	200	Detroit Gas	58⅝	59	58⅝	59	+ ⅝
131	133	108	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	+1¾
13⅞	14	100	Erie	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ¼
36⅝	36¾	902	Erie 1st pf	36	36⅝	36	36¼	......
12½	14	100	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	+1½
41	41⅜	8,948	General Electric	39⅞	41⅝	39⅞	41¼	+1⅝
132	133	150	Great Northern pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
26¼	26½	825	Hawaiian Sugar	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26¼	+ ½
109	109¼	1,904	Illinois Central	108¾	109¼	108½	109¼	+ ⅝
63¾	64½	2,150	Illinois Steel Co	62½	64⅝	62½	64½	+2¼
16¾	17	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	......
4	9¾	200	Kingston & Pembroke	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	+2½
53⅜	54	1,045	Laclede Gas	53¾	53⅞	53½	53⅞	− ⅜
72½	74	120	Lake Erie & West. pf	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅞
56	60	1,000	Long Island	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
56⅝	56¾	8,105	Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	56⅝	55½	56⅝	+1½
106½	106⅞	10,315	Manhattan Con	106⅜	107	105⅞	106⅝	− ½
158¼	159¼	1,210	Metropolitan St. Ry	159½	159¾	158⅞	159	+ ½
108½	109¾	200	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	......
60¼	61½	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	60	61	60	61	− ½
77	78	2,980	Minnesota Iron	75⅝	77½	75¼	77½	+2½
36⅛	36¼	1,710	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	36⅛	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
38⅛	38¼	8,725	Missouri Pacific	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅝
173	175	200	Morris & Essex	174	174	174	174	+2
37¼	37½	700	National Lead Co	36⅞	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
110½	113	100	National Lead Co. pf	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
7½	8	118	National Linseed Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅝
32¼	32½	1,410	National Biscuit Co	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+1⅛
98¼	99⅜	220	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	99	99	99	99	− ¼
92¾	93	480	New Jersey Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	......
69	70	1,385	New York Air Brake	68½	69⅞	68½	69¼	− ⅜
120⅛	120⅜	2,822	New York Central	120	120½	119⅝	120⅜	+ ⅜
193	195	190	N. Y., N. H. & H	194½	194½	194½	194½	+4½
36¼	37	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	−1¼
54⅜	55	600	Norfolk & West. pf	55	55	55	55	......
6⅞	7	2,000	North American	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	......
31⅝	31⅞	10,340	Northern Pacific	31	32	31	31⅝	+1⅛
73½	73⅝	7,394	Nor. Pac. pf., ex div	73⅛	73¾	73⅛	73½	+ ⅝
16⅛	16¼	2,300	Ontario & Western	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
53½	54	400	Ore. R. & Nav	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½
73½	74	214	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	74	74	74	74	......
36¾	37	788	Pacific Coast	36¾	37	36¾	37	+ ½
57	59	130	Pacific Coast 2d pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	− ¼
32⅝	32¾	4,425	Pacific Mail	32	32¾	32	32¾	+ ½
119⅛	119⅜	3,817	Pennsylvania R. R	118⅝	119½	118½	119½	+ ¾
102⅞	103	28,795	People's Gas, Chicago	102⅞	103⅝	102⅞	103	+ ⅜
44	45	250	P., C., C. & St. L	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	......
65	66½	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	65½	66½	65½	66½	+1
190	191	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co	190	190	190	190	......
1¾	..	200	Quicksilver	1¾	2	1¾	2	......
18¼	18½	400	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
42½	43	820	Reading 1st pf	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅜
21⅜	21½	200	Reading 2d pf	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	− ¼
28½	29½	100	Rio Grande West	29½	29½	29½	29½	− ¼
68	69½	357	Rio Grande West. pf	68¼	68½	68¼	38½	+1
6¾	7¾	10	St. J. & G. I	8	8	8	8	......
7¾	8	220	St. L. & San Fran	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	......
65⅝	66	1,026	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	66	66	65	66	......
30⅞	31	1,290	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30¾	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
6⅛	6¼	735	St. Louis Southw	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	1,150	St. L. Southw. pf	12	12½	12	12½	......
162	163	100	St. Paul, Minn. & Man	162	162	162	162	+1
84¾	85¼	1,910	St. Paul & Omaha	85	85¼	84⅝	84⅞	+ ¼
21½	22	500	Southern Pacific	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	130	Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	33½	6,992	Southern Railway pf	33⅛	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	28	11,457	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26½	28⅜	26½	28	+1½
13¼	13½	6,000	Texas Pacific	13	13½	13	13⅜	+ ½
178	180	105	Third Avenue	179	179	179	179	+1
25¼	25½	1,110	Union Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	+ ¼
63⅝	63¾	9,422	Union Pacific pf	63½	63¾	63¼	63½	+ ½
5	5⅛	720	U. P., D. & G., t. r	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	5	− ¼
40	44	80	United States Express	44	44	43	43	......
7⅞	8	2,000	United States Leather	8½	8½	8	8	− ⅛
71	71¼	12,680	U. S. Leather pf	71¾	72	71	71	− ½
41½	41⅝	7,740	United States Rubber	40	42	40	41⅝	+1½
99½	99¾	420	U. S. Rubber pf	99¼	99¼	99	99	+ ½
7¾	7⅞	100	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	20½	2,480	Wabash pf	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ½
..	..	400	West Chicago Street	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	+ ⅝
94¼	94¼	1,408	Western Union Tel	94⅛	94¼	94	94⅛	+ ¼
1⅞	2	25	W. & L. E. $2 as. pd	2	2	2	2	......
12¼	13	25	W. & L.E. pf., $3 as. pd	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
Sales		439,458						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	C. C. & I. Dev	⅛	½	Nat. Starch	6½	7
3s, 1918, when is'd	104⅝	104⅞	C. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2¼	Mo., K. & T	11½	12
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	75	Mobile & Ohio	27¾	28½
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Col., H. V. & T	5	5½	Nat. St. 1st pf	79	83
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112½	C., H. V. & T. pf	21½	24	Nat. St. 2d pf	16	30
4s, r., 1925	127½	128½	Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. C	35	42
4s, c., 1925	127½	127¾	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L	13	14
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Consol. Ice pf	90½	92	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	60	78
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Den. & R. G	12¼	13	Norfolk So	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	100	Nor. & West	14½	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln	122	..	Ont. Mining	4	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Oregon S. L	29¾	31
			Erie 2d pf	18	19	Pac. Coast 1st pf	85	89
Alb. & Sus	190	220	Ev. & T. H	25½	26	Penn. Coal	340	..
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf	52	55	Peo., Dec. & Ev	1	1½
Am. Dist. Tel	25	40	Homestake	52	..	Peo. & East	4½	5½
Am. Express	134	138	Ill. Cent. l. l	96	100	P., Ft. W. & C	172	..
Am. Tobacco pf	129	131	Iowa Central	9½	9¾	Pitts. & West. pf	6	8
Ann Arbor	10	12	Iowa Cent. pf	36	36½	Quicksilver pf	5⅝	8
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	7	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Boston A. L. pf	105	108	Kan. & Mich	5½	6½	Rome, W. & O	122½	..
Brunswick City	11¾	12½	Keok. & D. M	4	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf	59	61
Buff., R. & P	27	29	K. & D. M. pf	17	19	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf	18½	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	66	67	Keokuk & West	29	31	St. P. & Dul	26	26½
Bur., C. R. & N	75	..	Laclede Gas pf	96	97	St. P. & Dul. pf	89	91
Canadian Pacific	83	84	L. E. & W	14¼	15¼	St. Paul & O. pf	155	160
Col. & Alton, ex div	159	..	Lake Shore	194	196	Sil. bull. certfs	58¾	59½
Chi. & Alton, ex ex div	170	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	28¾	30	Md. Coal pf	45	52	Standard R. & T	5¼	5¾
Chi. Gt. W., Deb	70	71½	Mexican Central	5	5¼	Tol. & O. C	..	20
Chi. & N. W. pf	176	..	Mex. Nat. certfs	½	1	Tol. & O. C. pf	20	40
Chi. Term. Tr	7½	8¼	Minn. & St. L	28	29	Wells-Fargo Ex	119	..
C., L. & W. pf	40	49	M. & St. L. 1st pf	89½	90	Wisconsin Cent	2	2¼
Cleve. & Pitts., ex div	168½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	6	..	Wis. Cent. pf	5	8
			Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	18	..			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
4,000....101½
500....102
4,000....102
Alby & Sus Cons 7s
3,000....123
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
5,000....72¼
7,000....72⅜
5,000....72¼
8,000....72⅜
75,000....72¼
21,000....72⅛
50,000....72¼
1,000....72⅛
134,000....72¼
100,000....72⅛
5,000....72¼
10,000....72⅛
10,000....72¼
50,000....72⅛
5,000....72¼
Gen 4s
3,000....95¾
500....96
2,000....95⅞
60,000....95⅝
Austin & N W 1st
10,000....88
B & O Con 5s, 1988, J P M & Co Certfs
2,000....116½
Registered
3,000....116⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
10,000....114½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000....91⅝
13,000....92
5,000....92¼
15,000....92
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
11,000....104½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
25,000....115
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
10,000....92
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000....108⅝
4,000....109
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
1,000....90½
2,000....90⅜
4,000....90½
1,000....90¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
2,000....42½
10,000....42⅝
5,000....42⅝
5,000....42⅜
10,000....42⅝
5,000....42½
5,000....42¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
10,000....13
Cent of N J Gen 5s
3,000s20f....113
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
3,000....88¼
5,000s20f....88⅛
25,000....88⅜
2,000s20f....88⅜
5,000....88⅛
7,000....88¾
12,000....88⅝
4,000....88⅜
10,000....88⅝
5,000....88⅝
35,000....88⅝
81,000....88⅞
Ches & Ohio Con 6s
5,000....115½
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s
2,000....105
Chic, B & Qy Conv 5s
9,000....116½
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
12,000....109
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000....108
Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000....113
1,000s20f....113
Chic, M & St Paul, Southn Minn Div
4,000....120
Southwest Div
5,000....117
Chic & Northwestern, 25-Year Deb 5s
1,000....110
30-Year Deb 5s
30,000....115½
Chic & N W Ext 4s
1,000....106
Gen 3½s
20,000....103
Chic & N W S F 6s
5,000....122
10,000....123
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
37,000....104⅞
181,000....105
32,000....105⅛
Chic, St P & M 1st
1,000....134
Chic Term Tran 4s
21,000....88¾
5,000....88⅝
Clev, C, Chic & St L, Cairo Div 1st
20,000....88
2,000....90
10,000....90½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
10,000....100
Col, H Val & Tol 6s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid
2,000....81
Den & Rio Gde 1st
1,000....111
Denv & Rio Gde 4s
2,000s20f....97
4,000....97¼
8,000....97
25,000....97¼
1,000s20f....97¼
3,000....97½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
10,000....94
Detroit City Gas 5s
5,000....93½
5,000....93¾
5,000....94
5,000....93⅞

Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000....18½
5,000....18¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s
3,000....111½
Erie Gen Lien 4s
10,000....74½
9,000....75
5,000....75¼
10,000....75
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
1,000....96
30,000....93¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st
5,000....74
Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000....63½
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000....97
5,000....97¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
1,000....107¼
Green Bay & W Deb, A
1,000....44
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
5,000....94
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
3,000....82
9,000....82¼
Ind, Dec & Wn 1st
1,000....102
9,000....101½
Internl & Gt N 1st
3,000s20f....121
Iowa Central 1st 5s
9,000s20f....103½
1,000....103½
5,000s20f....103½
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
14,000....76½
1,000....76¼
10,000....76⅜
7,000s20f....75⅞
2,000....76¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
14,000....104½
L Erie & W 2d 5s
5,000....101½
3,000....102
Lehigh & N Y 1st
4,000....91
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented
6,000....100½
5,000....100¼
Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs
5,000....40
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
12,000....96⅝
Met St Ry Gen 5s
1,000....118⅝
Minn & St L Con 5s
2,000s20f....108
Mo, Kan & East 1st
3,000....100
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000....91
14,000....91¼
7,000....91⅛
20,000....91⅜
6,000....92
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
5,000....65
5,000....64⅝
34,000....65
10,000....65¼
55,000....65
5,000....65⅛
14,000....65
9,000....65¼
3,000s20f....65¼
20,000....65⅛
10,000....65⅜
40,000....65¼
5,000....65¼
Missouri Pac Cons
12,000....106
12,000....106⅛
Mo Pac Trust 5s
1,000....86
9,000....85½
5,000....86
5,000....86¼
5,000....86
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
13,000....78
Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s
25,000....80¾
1,000....81
5,000....80⅝
5,000....80¾
10,000....80½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
10,000....95⅞
48,000....95⅝
9,000....95⅞
2,000....95¾
Mich Cent Col 3½s
5,000....94½
5,000....94⅝
5,000....94⅞
13,000....94¾
42,000....95
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000....106
2,000....107
N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs
....159½
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000....101
3,000....101¼
17,000....101
2,000....100⅞
N Y, Sus & Wn G M
1,000....90
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
5,000....87
10,000....87½
9,000....87⅜
500....86⅞
1,000....86⅞
3,000....87
10,000....87⅛
1,000....87
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
1,000....65⅝
10,000....65¼
5,000....65⅛
10,000....65¼
500....64⅝
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000....107

Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
6,000....100½
10,000....100⅝
20,000....100¾
500....100⅝
30,000....100½
16,000....100⅝
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000....108½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
25,000....100
10,000....99⅞
22,000....100
Oregon Short Line 6s
2,000....127
1,000....126½
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s
2,000s20f....106⅝
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s
10,000....80½
Inc B & Col Trust
10,000s20f....57⅞
5,000....57
10,000....57⅞
1,000....57
Pac Coast 1st 5s
5,000....108¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000s3....101
Peoria & Eastern 1st
5,000....78
2,000....77½
7,000....78¼
Pitts & Western 1st
1,000....93
6,000....92⅞
Reading Co Gen 4s
5,000....83⅞
2,000....83⅞
Rio Grande Wn 1st
5,000....90
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000....99
5,000....99⅛
Stamped Gtd
10,000....100
St L & San Fran 4s
59,000....79⅞
14,000....79⅞
13,000s20f....79⅞
7,000....79⅞
St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s
2,000....97
5,000....97½
St L & S F G M 5s
10,000....106⅝
St L Southwn 1st
8,000....80¼
5,000....80½
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
10,000s20f....100⅝
5,000....101
San An & Ar P 4s
3,000....69¼
5,000....69⅛
25,000....69
15,000....69¼
So Pac of Cal 1st
1,000....110½
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000....101½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000....97⅝
14,000....97½
5,000....97⅝
Tex & N O Cons 5s
5,000....100
6,000....100½
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
35,000....43
10,000....43¼
5,000....43⅜
27,000....43⅜
10,000....43⅜
112,000....43⅝
17,000....43⅜
10,000....43¼
3,000....43⅜
1,000....43⅝
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000....103
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
1,000....100½
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
6,000....91½
15,000....91¼
10,000....91½
10,000....91⅜
5,000....92
Union Pacific 4s
40,000....98⅜
5,000....98⅝
16,000....98⅝
152,000....98½
500....98⅞
8,000....98⅜
3,000s3....98⅝
5,000....98⅝
5,000....98⅜
Un Pac, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000....76
166,000....76½
2,000....76¾
5,000....76
16,000....76¼
U S Leather Co 6s
4,000....116
Wabash 1st 5s
13,000....111½
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000....89¼
10,000....89⅛
5,000....89⅞
Wabash Deb, Series B
12,000....29¼
Wn U Col Trust 5s
10,000....111½
2,000s20f....111½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
25,000....53¼
10,000s3....53⅝
10,000....53½
5,000....53¼
58,000....53
5,000....53¼
10,000....53½
3,000....53⅝
3,000....53⅝
3,000....53¼
1,000....53⅜
42,000....53¼
13,000....53½

Total sales....$3,665,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
220	Am. Sp. Mfg	13½	14	13½	14
26,290	Am. Sug. Ref	137½	139⅜	137⅞	138⅛
160	Am. Tobacco	129⅜	129½	128⅞	129½
180	A., T. & S. F	13⅞	15	13⅞	15
1,140	A., T. & S. F. pf	35⅛	36¼	35⅛	36¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
5,400	B'lyn Rapid T	61½	63	61⅝	62⅞
11,280	C., B. & Q	113⅞	114¾	113	114⅝
11,880	C., M. & St. P	103⅜	105⅝	103⅜	105⅝
10	C., St.P., M. & O	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
6,230	C., R. I. & P	102⅛	103⅛	102	102⅞
20	Central of N. J	92¼	92½	92¼	92½
150	C. Gt. West	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½
20	Ches. & Ohio	25	25	25	25
300	C., C. C. & St. L	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼
870	Gen. Electric	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41
1,680	Louis. & Nash	55⅝	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝
3,060	Manhattan	106⅜	107	106	106½
1,840	Mo. Pacific	37⅞	38¼	37⅞	38¼
30	N. Y. Central	120	120	120	120
440	Nor. Pacific	31¼	32	31⅛	31⅞
410	Nor. Pacific pf	73⅛	73½	72⅞	72⅞
6,320	People's Gas	102⅞	103⅝	102⅞	102⅞
130	Pacific Mail	32	32½	32	32½
440	Reading	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18¼
30	Southern pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1,290	Tenn. C. & I	26½	28	26½	28
10	Texas Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½
30	Union Pacific	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
2,500	Union Pacific pf	63½	63⅝	63⅜	63½
70	U. S. Rubber	40⅞	40½	40⅜	40½
400	U. S. Leather	8½	8½	8⅜	8½
630	U. S. Leather pf	72	72	71½	71½
30	Wabash pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
30	West. Union	94⅛	94¼	94¼	94¼
$2,660					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	A., T. & S.F. adj	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
5,000	Tex. Pacific 2d	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
9,000	Wis. Central 1st	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53½
$21,000					

Charged with Swindling by Mail.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 10.—The trial of Simon Blau, Adolf Blau, Lazarus Bidin, Philip Schwartz, Jacob Green, and Stanley Joffée, charged with using the United States mail to further a scheme to defraud wholesale merchants in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities, was resumed before United States Commissioner Hahn to-day. Some damaging testimony was given against the defendants, and they were held in bail aggregating [illegible] for trial in the United States court.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN LOCHNER.—Schedules of John Lochner, manufacturer of show cases at 422 West Broadway, show liabilities to be $3,848, nominal assets $2,099, actual assets $1,096.

L. BIEBER'S SON & CO.—Schedules of L. Bieber's Son & Co., wholesale dealers in toys and stationery at 38 Vesey Street, show liabilities to be $30,063, nominal assets $14,022, actual assets $7,661.

HUNNINGHAUS & LINDERMANN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received a writ of replevin yesterday against Hunninghaus & Lindermann, manufacturers of window shades at 79 Walker Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for $970 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company.

HUGH LAMB, JOHN J. BROWN AND WILLIAM BRYAN.—Judgment for $73,314 was entered yesterday against Hugh Lamb, John J. Brown and William Bryan in favor of the Hay Foundry Iron Works on twenty notes made by Mr. Lamb and indorsed by Messrs. Brown and Bryan, in October and November, 1896. They were interested in the erection of the Syndicate Building at the corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets.

MITCHELL & CO.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against Mitchell & Co., dealers in bakers and confectioners' supplies at 97 North Moore Street, for $3,157 in favor of Leopold Sinsheimer for balance due on a note of the firm's for $4,000. The partners are Isidore Mitchell and Isaac Sinsheimer, and they allowed judgment to be taken against them by Leopold Sinsheimer. The business was started in February, 1896 by Mitchell & May, who were succeeded by the present firm in January, 1897.

BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ricon received an execution yesterday against the Bartlett Lamp Manufacturing Company of 319 Greenwich Street, for $540 in favor of Zella Gibbes. When the Sheriff went to the place of business to make a levy he found a Marshal in charge. The company was incorporated in 1877 with a capital stock of $10,000, and manufactured street lamps for cities and towns. The introduction of electric lights it is said hurt the business greatly.

KLEINMANN, YOHN & CO.—Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Edwin F. Stern receiver for the firm of Kleinmann, Yohn & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at 32 Lafayette Place, in a suit brought by Charles G. Yohn against Jacob N. Kleinmann for the dissolution of the partnership. George W. Galinger and John Hoyer, the attorneys of the partners, both consented to the appointment of Mr. Stern. The liabilities are reported at $11,500 and assets $9,500. The trouble is attributed to poor collections and withdrawal of credits. They have been in business since May, 1896.

J. B. Pace Tobacco Co. Dissolved.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the J. B. Pace Tobacco Company, a New York corportion, with an office formerly at 178 Wall Street and factory and plant at Richmond, Va., and appointed Ernest Ehrmann receiver, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The assets here are $1,200 and no liabilities. The business was absorbed last October by a Virginia corporation of the same name to avoid paying taxes in both States and to concentrate the business in Richmond. The company was incorporated on Jan. 11, 1882, with a capital stock of $150,000, which was reduced last year to $5,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BANK OF METROPOLIS—E. Faber, costs	107
BANKAUF, Adolph—Frederick Muller	789
BOYLE, William—J. L. McNamee	260
BRIDGEMAN, Wentzel A.—D. Christie	129
BAXTER, Alexander R. and Martha R.—B. H. Lambert	220
BROWN, John J., William Bryan, and Hugh Lamb—Hay Foundry and Iron Works	73,314
CHRIST, Augusta—G. Bluth	125
CALHOUN, Walter A.—J. E. Welch	154
DONALLY, Alvin J. and Robert J., and Edward N. Dean—The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York	5,075
EBERLE, Sarah, and Kate McCann—William J. Shaw	194
GOODWIN, Frederic—A. J. Cobe, costs	163
FREDA, Louis—Equitable General Providing Company	84
FRANCESCONI, Josephina — Gundlach Bundschu Wine Company	328
FRANCESCONI, Josephina—S. M. Roosevelt and another	172
GREAT AMERICAN ENGRAVING AND Printing Company—W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, Limited	123
GERMAN, Jacob—Armour & Co	88
HOGAN BOILER COMPANY—The Goubert Manufacturing Company	276
HUNTER IRON WORKS—S. A. Tuska	21
HALL, William F.—M. Greenebaum	126
HOFF, Frederick P. and Harriett C.—William Knoepke Pamphlet and Binding Company	89
HEUSER, George—M. Stonebridge	30
IASILLO, Andrew—William G. Ferguson	508
JOHANNESEN, Frederick O.—The Prince & Kinkle Iron Works	2,005
JOHNSEN, Amund—F. W. Drake and another	383
JAOROWER, Alfred B.—J. J. Lyons	71
LINK, G. Henry—B. S. Payne and others	96
LICHTWITZ, Max and Mary—F. Brauer	23
LEDERMAN, Samuel—Equitable General Providing Company	84
LOMAN, Augustin—W. Cameron and another	30
LAWLESS, John H.—A. Courtin and another, costs	82
MAISNER, Emil—R. Maisner, by guardian, costs	102
MENKEN, Ike—A. Smith	142
MITCHELL, Isidore, and Isaac Sinsheimer—Leopold Sinsheimer	3,157
OHL, Lena—Aspell & Co	67
O'BRIEN, Patrick—The D. M. Koehler & Sons Company	506
O'CONNOR, William F.—Equitable General Providing Company	40
PISER, Sarah—Eagle Furniture Company	136
REEH, William—M. F. Phelan and another	233
ROTH, Clementina—S. G. Condit	178
SUMMERS, Carrie B., and Cyclists' Review Publishing Company—Howard Lockwood & Co	[illegible]
SCHEIBER, August—J. H. Meyers and another	86
SIEGEL, Frederick A.—M. Tanenbaum and another	150
THURSTON, Frank A.—R. Edwards and another	219
THOMPSON, Samuel L.—H. J. Braker and another	371
TREU, Leopold R.—Michael McGrath	867
THE AMERICAN SICK BENEFIT AND Accident Association—M. B. Van Fleet	156
THE BARTLETT LAMP MANUFACTURING Company—Z. Gibbes	540
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Farrell	37
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Murtha	17
WYMAN, John A.—F. W. Hunnewell and another, trustees	72
WYLIE, William H.—J. Meyer and another	418
WYNNE, Mary J. L.—Equitable General Providing Company	35
WOOD, Nathan—O. Pullich	76
WILBER, Harry—Theresa Lynch	352

EDWIN C. BURT & CO. ASSIGN.

Liabilities of the Present Partners Estimated at About $60,000.

Henry R. Curtis and Edwin A. Goater, who compose the firm of Edwin C. Burt & Co., manufacturers of fine shoes at 92 to 98 Centre Street, corner of Leonard Street, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Thomas Cunningham of Blauvelt, Rockland County, N. Y. The business is an old-established one, having been founded in 1860, and the firm for many years held a leading position in the shoe trade throughout the United States.

Edwin C. Burt, the founder of the business, died in 1884, and Edward D. Burt, who had been a partner for twelve years, died in January, 1897. Mr. Curtis has been a partner since 1881, and Mr. Goater since 1885.

The business of the firm, it is said, has been decreasing for several years and payments have been slow. The firm declined to make any statement yesterday as to the assets and liabilities, and said the assignment was due to lack of ready money. William R. Syme, the attorney, said that the business itself was prosperous, but the trouble was caused by the withdrawal of capital by the executors of the Burt estate. He could give no definite statement of liabilities or assets at present. The assets consist largely of machinery and materials for the manufacture of shoes. The liabilities are estimated at about $60,000.

The firm has three retail stores in New York—two in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn.

DRY DOCK AT WEST SUPERIOR.

City Council Obligingly Extends Lines to Open the Channel.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 10.—The American Steel Barge Company will soon commence the construction of a new dry dock at its plant in this city. The City Council voted last evening to extend the dock lines in the channel upon which the plant is situated, so that vessels destined for the new dry docks could reach them. Several months ago the company decided to build the proposed dock, but owing to the inability of vessels to reach the site selected, work on the construction has been postponed until the City Council extended the dock lines. The officers of the company state to-day that the new dock will be three times larger than the present one, and will enable the company to handle the largest vessels.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	39⅛
Oats, No. 2 mixed	28¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¼
Sugar, granulated	5⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	3 5-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 pounds	5⅜
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11 25
Butter, creamery, Western	19
Iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Flour steady; No 3 Spring wheat, 70@72c; No. 2 red, 74@75c; No. 2 corn, 33@34c; No. 2 yellow, 33¼@33⅝c; No. 2 oats, 22½c; No. 2 white, 27@28½c; No. 3 white, 25½@27c; No. 2 rye, 44½c; No. 2 barley, 36@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89c; prime timothy seed, $2.57½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.10@$9.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@$5.30; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.65@$5.75; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

English cables, reporting a very fair spot business at Liverpool, and a net gain of ½@1½-64d in future prices, with crop advices unsatisfactory, gave a bullish send-off to the cotton market yesterday morning. After opening steady at an advance of 2@3 points, there was a further gain of 1@2 points, with trading active. A Philadelphia concern, with New York and Boston connections, bought freely during the forenoon. Orders from abroad and from the South also went to the buying side of the account during the morning. But when the Government report was announced there was a quick change of front. This report, in brief, made the condition Aug. 1 91.2 per cent., or the same as the July report. As current estimates had prepared popular expectation for something like 88 per cent., there was a general rush to sell. Prices declined rapidly. Before the report was an hour old the market had lost 8 to 13 points. There was active liquidation and selling for short account, preceded with confidence; selling orders from outside sources became a feature. During the afternoon sentiment became once more a little conflicting; some claiming that the selling on the Government crop report had been overdone; conservative traders felt disposed to hold off for the effect of the report as reflected in to-day's cables. The afternoon market was less active, therefore. Our market closed barely steady at a net loss of 8@9 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.94	5.95	5.83	5.82@5.84
September	5.96	5.97	5.85	5.85@5.86
October	5.99	6.01	5.87	5.88@5.89
November	6.02	6.03	5.90	5.90@5.91
December	6.05	6.07	5.94	5.94@5.95
January	6.09	6.11	5.97	5.97@5.98
February	6.00	6.01	6.00	6.00@6.01
March	6.15	6.16	6.03	6.03@6.04
April	6.18	6.20	6.11	6.06@6.08
May	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.10@6.12

Spot cotton in the local market ruled fairly active and closed easy, with prices 1-16c lower on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland, and 6 5-16c for middling gulf. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Galveston, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅞c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5¾c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	......	......	1,780
Thus far this week	534	......	13,066
Since Sept. 1	3,488,645	815,308	2,981,841

Yesterday's Government report, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:

	—1898.— June.	July.	Aug.	—1897.— June.	July.	Aug.
Virginia	96	98	94	87	87	99
N. Carolina	86	87	90	84	90	87
S. Carolina	85	90	89	87	85	92
Georgia	89	90	91	84	85	95
Florida	76	83	87	90	80	88
Alabama	89	91	95	81	85	88
Mississippi	91	94	88	76	81	85
Louisiana	89	90	90	84	89	90
Texas	89	92	91	87	88	78
Arkansas	96	93	93	83	88	90
Tennessee	90	92	97	77	80	84
Missouri	96	87	90	90	95	..
Oklahoma	82	92	98	72	82	86
Indian Ter'ty	80	89	94	85	93	91
Average	89.0	91.2	91.2	83.5	86.0	86.9

The August averages in earlier years were 80.1 in 1896, 91.8 in 1894, 80.4 in 1893, 82.3 in 1892, 88.9 in 1891, 89.5 in 1890, 89.3 in 1889, 87.3 in 1888, 93.3 in 1887, 81.3 in 1886, and 96.5 in 1885.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Middling upland, 3 17-32d; January and February, 3.21½b; February and March, 3.22½s; March and April, 3.23b; April and May, 3.24s; May and June, 3.24½b; August, 3.26½b; August and September, 3.25½b; September and October, 3.24s; October and November, 3.22@3.23; November and December, 3.21½b; December and January, 3.21½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—				
September	71⅞	71⅞	70 1-16	70¾
December	70⅝	70⅝	69 3-16	69¼
Corn—				
September	37⅝	37⅝	37 5-16	37⅜
December	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$.5.62

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—				
September	66⅞	67	65 11-16	65¾
December	65½	65 11-16	64¼	64⅜
May	67½	67½	66½	66½
Corn—				
September	33¼	33¼	32 11-16	32¾
December	33½	33½	33	33⅛
May	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35⅝
Oats—				
September	21	21	20 1-16	20¾
May	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅝
Lard—				
September	$5.25	$5.35	$5.25	$5.35
October	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.40
Ribs—				
September	5.20	5.32½	5.17½	5.32½
October	5.22½	5.35	5.20	5.32½
Pork—				
September	8.92½	9.17½	8.90	9.17½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

In sympathy with an uplift in cables wheat opened stronger yesterday morning, but sustained the advance for only a short time, as bears instituted another persistent attack on prices, which quickly sent the market below the previous night's level and kept it weak throughout the balance of the day. Final prices were ½@⅞c net lower. Cash wheat in all markets, responding to continued scarcity of spot property, ruled relatively stronger than options, and exporters were again in the market, although not to the extent noted on Tuesday. About 45 loads were reported at all ports. Receipts for the day at Spring wheat points were 284,000 bushels, against 436,000 bushels on the same day last year, and Winter wheat receipts 208,000 bushels, against 323,000 bushels a year ago, although the bear contingent insisted that the movement gave evidence of enlarging.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—August, 88c; September, 63⅞@64c; December, 62c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 88¾c; No. 2 Northern, 84¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—No. 1 Northern, 83c; No. 2 Northern, 82c; September lower; 67c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 10.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 86c; September, 66½c; December, 63½c.

Oats.

No. 2, 28½c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32c; track mixed, 28@29½c; track white, 33@38c. The Government report made the condition this month 84.2, against 92.8 last month and 86 last year. Estimated yield, 678,576,000 bushels, against 746,940,000 bushels in July and 698,767,000 bushels harvested last year.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 49@49½c, free on board, afloat, (to arrive,) and 44@44½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. State rye, 46@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. Government report made condition on Spring 93.7, against 96.9 last month and 89.8 last year. BARLEY—Malting, 46@49c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, and feeding, 33¼@34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Government report made condition 79.3, against 85.7 last month, and 87.5 last year.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.90@$4.25; Winter patents, $4.10@$4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.40; no grade, $1.75@$1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; milling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oilmeal, $25@$26; screenings, 40@90c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $15@$16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅜c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5⅜c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6⅞@7c; 10 lb, 6⅞@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6¼@6⅞c; 14 lb, 6@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7¼@7⅞c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western sweet-pickled, 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 5-16c; country, 3⅜@3⅜c. Lard—5.60c; city lard, 4.90@5c; refined, South America, 6.30c; Continent, 5.85c; Brazil, kegs, 7.40c; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed rather less stability and activity yesterday; changes in either direction were not material after the market had opened steady at unchanged prices. Sales on the opening call were 4,500 bags. Up to 12 M. business had been increased to 7,500 bags, and for the entire session the sales were 12,000 bags. At noon the market showed a net improvement of 5 points; selling was checked by small receipts at Rio and Santos, by very fair warehouse deliveries in the United States, and by higher Rio and Santos cables. On the other hand, Havre, after opening at ¼f higher, broke ¾f, while Hamburg, opening unchanged, broke ¼@½ pfennig. The edge seemed to be off speculation; the news from Europe was disappointing. The recent upward movement in coffee originated abroad, and yesterday's failure to give support emboldened some of the local traders to sell; as a rule, however, there was a disposition to be cautious, and to-day's advices from Havre and Hamburg and from Brazil are awaited with unusual interest. Our market closed steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
September	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
October	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	5.85	5.95	5.85	5.90@5.95
January	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
February	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
March	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.05@6.10
April	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
May	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20
June	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.25
July	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—good average, 7$900; Hamburg, ¼ to ½ pfennigs net lower. Havre, ¼@½f net lower. January, 38.50; February, 38.50; March, 38.50; April, 39.00; May, 39.00; June, 39.25; July, 39.50; August, 38.00; September, 38.00; October, 38.00; November, 38.25; December, 38.50.

METALS.

Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $10,25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.75; lake copper ingot, $11.75; tin, $16.40; lead, $4.00; spelter, $4.55.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools (scoured) based on Wool Exchange official classification are as follows: Texas—Fine 12 months, 49@50c; fine medium, 12 months, 46@48c; medium 12 months, 44@46c; coarse 12 months, 40@43c; fine Spring, 6 to 8 months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 44@45c; medium Spring, 6 to 8 months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, 8 to 12 months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, 6 to 8 months, 45@47c; Southern, 12 months, 45@47c; Southern, 6 to 8 months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; Valley No. 1, 44@45c; Valley No. 2, 41@42c; Valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

OILS.

Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c bid; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, 27@28c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c. Linseed—American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@$1.95; tar oil, bbls, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 28¼@28¾c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20, W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 26½c. Resin—The market was firm at the opening at a decline of 5c or C, B, and D grades. With the last call there was an advance of 5 to 10 cents on the same grades. A, B, C, D, $1@$1.05; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.75; W G, $1.90; W W, $2.35.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10.—Spirits of turpentine, 25¼@25¾c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1, $1.50, and $1.50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.—Turpentine, 25½; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.65@$5.25½; tops, $5.55; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.10; bulls, $2.15@$3; cows, $1.50@$3.70. Cable steady; live cattle, 10@10¾c; tops, 11c; dressed weight, refrigerator beef, 9c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@$7; buttermilks, $3.75@$4.25; Westerns, $4.75; city-dressed veals firm at 8@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $6.50@$7.50; "culls," $4.85.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.45.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Country Buyers Predict an Unusually Prosperous Season.

An officer of the Merchants' Association, in speaking yesterday of the bright prospect here for Fall trade, said:

"Merchants are coming into our rooms and registering from all over the United States, and with scarcely an exception they all tell the same story of prosperous times, and predict a better season than they have had in years, or perhaps ever before in their lives. Nearly every section of the United States has been represented thus far. These men are all hopeful. They feel that the bad times are behind them. As a rule they are glad that the war came. It hurt their business in the Spring, but they say that the ultimate results will be of great benefit to them; also from sentimental reasons they are glad the war came, in that it has served to bring different sections together.

"A merchant from the South said the other day in here that for the first time since 1861 the term 'Yankee' was received as an appellation by the Southerners without arousing any of the old feelings, and that down in his section of the country they were all glad to be classified as one with the North and with the West.

"These merchants are laying in larger stocks of goods than they have done since 1892.

"One of the interesting features of the excursions of merchants to New York inaugurated by the Merchants' Association last year is the large number of women who have come here, the wives, daughters, and other relatives of the merchants. Some of them are buyers who have never been here before, and all enjoy the trip which the reduced rates have induced them to take."

The association desires all those merchants who have not registered at the rooms of the association to do so as soon as possible, in order to expedite the necessary formalities which must be attended to before they can get their return travel certificate, which entitles them to reduced rates.

MARINE GOLD CONCERN SUED.

Woman Shareholder Wants the Money She Invested Returned.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The first suit in the Massachusetts courts against the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company has been entered in the Suffolk County Superior Court by Sarah M. Kimball of Stoneham, holder of 10,000 shares of the stock of the concern, for which she gave $8,000 in cash and a promissory note for $2,000.

The plaintiff, after citing the facts of the investment, alleges that the representations of the company were fraudulent and that the shares are worthless, and prays that the defendant, W. A. Usher, Treasurer of the company, and also the corporation itself, be enjoined from transferring or negotiating the note. She also asks the court to order the return of her money and note upon the surrender of the stock.

The injunction was issued as prayed for, and the case will be heard later.

CUBAN TARIFF PREPARED

War Department Issues Regulations for the Collection of Duties.

TO GO INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Generally the Customs and Port Dues Correspond to the Lowest Imposed by Spain—Reductions in Some Instances.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The War Department to-day made public the regulations which have been adopted for the guidance of officers concerned in the collection of duties on imports and exports, taxes, and other charges and exactions to be collected as a military contribution at ports and places in Cuba in the possession or under the control of the forces of the United States. Speaking generally, the customs tariffs and the port and other charges have been made to correspond with the lowest rates applied to imports and vessels from Spain, but in several important particulars these rates have been materially reduced. The regulations are especially designed to facilitate importations, and all discriminations have been abolished. The United States is placed upon exactly the same footing as other foreign nations. As to tonnage dues, it is provided that at all ports or places in Cuba which may be in possession or under administrative control of the land or naval forces of the United States there shall be levied the following navigation and port charges:

Port Charges.

On each entry of a vessel from a port or place, except from another port or place in Cuba in possession of the United States, per net ton 20 cents.

On each entry of a vessel from another port or place in Cuba in possession of the United States, 2 cents.

On each entry of a vessel which enters or clears in ballast the rate shall be one-half of those imposed above. The tonnage of a vessel shall be the net or register tonnage expressed in her national certificate of registry. The tax of $1 on each ton of merchandise imported or exported, hitherto imposed as a substitute for tonnage taxes, is abolished.

The present exemption of coal from this tax is continued. The present import tax of 5 cents per gross ton on iron is abolished.

The harbor improvement taxes at Santiago de Cuba will continue to be levied as at present as follows:

Each steamer entering, $8.50.
Each sailing vessel entering, $4.25.
Each ton of cargo landed from a steamer, .25.
Each ton of cargo landed from a sailing vessel, .125.
Each ton of coal landed from a steamer, .125.
Each ton of coal landed from a sailing vessel, .10.

Any objections to the assessment of duty must be filed by the importer before the payment by him of the same, and no refund of duty will be made thereafter. The chief officer's decisions are to be final.

Exempt from Duty.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariffs on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs ordinances: Trees, plants, and moss, in a natural or fresh state. National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate providing their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.

Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment imported temporarily provided bond be given.

Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, honey, brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.

Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology, also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations on proof of their destination.

Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.

Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues when they comply with specified conditions.

Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.

Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations on proof of their destination.

Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

Gold in bars, powdered, or coined, also National silver or bronze coins.

Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.

When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that the effects are intended for private use.

Rates of Duty.

The following rates of duty in pesos per hundred kilograms are imposed on the specified food articles: Poultry, live or dead, and small game, 10; meat in brine, 3; pork and lard, including bacon, 6.30; jerked beef, 3.96; meat of all other kinds, 3.60; butter, 4.40; salt cod and stock fish, 2.50; fish, fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated, including weight of the salt or brine, 2.50; oysters of all kinds and shellfish, dried or fresh, 2; rice, husked or not, 1.20; wheat, 1.20; other cereals, 1.20; flour of wheat, 1.50; flour of rice, 2; flour of other cereals, 1.50.

Beer and cider in casks are dutiable per hectolitre at 1 peso, and in bottles per hectolitre, at 1.40 pesos.

The tobacco schedule is as follows: Tobacco: In cakes, so-called "Brova," or in carrots, 100 kilograms, 10.50 pesos; in powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured, per pound, .12 peso; leaf tobacco, stemmed, per pound, 1.50 pesos; leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per pound, 1 peso; cigars and cigarettes: on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, per 1,000, 3.60 pesos; weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, per 1,000, 1 peso; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, per 1,000, 3.60 pesos; weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, per 1,000, 1.50 pesos.

The export duty on tobacco is as follows: Tobacco manufactured—cigarettes in boxes—per 1,000, .90 peso; tobacco, cut, 100 kilograms, 3.75 pesos; cigars, per 1,000, 1.35 pesos.

In the leaf or filler tobacco—Harvested in the Province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom houses of Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo, 100 kilograms, 2.20 pesos; other, 100 kilograms, 2.50 pesos.

Tobacco in the leaf for cigar wrappers shall be liable to the duty leviable on tobacco in the leaf, with a surtax of 100 per cent.

The import duty on animals is given as follows: Horses and mares, above the standard height, each 50 pesos; other, each, 27 pesos; mules, each, 20 pesos; asses, each, 1 peso; bovine animals—Oxen, each, 3 pesos; cows, 7 pesos; bullocks, calves, and heifers, 6 pesos; pigs, 5 pesos. Sheep, goats, and animals not specially mentioned, each, 1.50 pesos. Singing birds, parrots, &c., .20 peso.

In giving rates of duty, weights, and measurements, the metric system is used. The following explanation is given:

A peso is equal to $.926.
A kilogram is equal to 2.2046 pounds.
A hectolitre is equal to 26.417 gallons.
This tariff goes into immediate operation.

Importation of Gold.

Lazard Frères received yesterday $200,000 in gold from Europe. There was an abundance of exchange yesterday and the quotation for sterling was half a cent above the rate at which engagements for over $2,000,000 in gold were made recently, so that while a large importation of gold is imminent, engagements of it in Europe are not likely to be announced before the exchange market is less strong.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Private Contract—Auction Room Dealings and Other Items.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for John T. Williams to William Baylis the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 871 Madison Avenue, 32.2 by 65.

It is reported that Daniel Hennessey has sold to E. J. King, Jr., for about $85,000, the four-story dwelling 7 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

Robert Wallace has sold to Walter Smith the two five-story flats 239 and 241 West Sixty-sixth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the Amos estate the brick buildings 509 and 511 Hudson Street, on a plot 46 by 100. This property last appeared in real estate records in March, 1788, when it was transferred to Richard Amos for a consideration of £450.

Michael Fay is the buyer of the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 40 by 74, the sale of which by T. B. Hidden was recently reported. The price was $90,000. The buyer will remove the structures at present on the plot and improve it with a six-story business building at a cost of about $75,000.

W. J. Van Pelt, well known among real estate men through his service in the office of George R. Read, extending over a period of years, will hereafter be associated with Mr. Read in a partnership. The firm name, George R. Read, will not be changed.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure, to Anton Meyering, for $6,200, the four-story brick tenement 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 50.5.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, for $165,000, the five-story building with stores and lofts, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Mission Place and 142 to 150 Worth Street, being the southwest corner of the streets named, 66.9 by 116.5 and irregular.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John O. Ten Eyck, trustee, for $10,000, the four-story brick dwelling 45 St. Nicholas Place, 20 by 66.6½ and irregular.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 319 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 230 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; 226 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 285.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.4 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; 232 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 221.8 feet west of Second Avenue, 21.8 by 92 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling subject to mortgages, on 319 East Eighteenth Street, $3,000; on 226 East Nineteenth Street, $2,000; on 232 East Nineteenth Street, $2,500.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Washington Street, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold, three-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,131.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, 478, 480, and 482 Grand Street, and 3 Willett Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 50 by 100, three three-story brick tenements, with stores on Grand Street, and a one and two-story frame stable on Willett Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 228 and 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick church, 39.10 by 90; Union Methodist Episcopal Church, 215 East Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 84.8; John Babcock, of 1,649 First Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $32,000.

Beach Avenue, northeast corner of Dawson Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18 by 60 and 20.4 by 63.10; Frank A. Wakley, of 254 Prospect Avenue, owner; Edward Wenx, architect; cost, $23,000.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by —; Louis W. Kaysser, owner; George Hoffman of 673 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Ryder Avenue, southwest corner of Buckhout Street, for a one and one-half story frame stable, 33 by 20; James Buckhout, owner; Buckhout & Pringle, architects; cost $1,000.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of Elton Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 70.6; Lorens F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, north side, 80.6 feet east of Brook Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25.2 by 85.3; Henry Mueller of 549 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $36,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 110 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 19.5 by 65; Eugene Grossman of 905 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $13,000.

Franklin Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 28.7 by 101; Evelyn H. White of 593 Eagle Avenue, owner; Neville C. Bagge, of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 230 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 74; Thomas D. Malcolm, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $30,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 56; Frederick H. Callback of 314 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $44,000.

Lincoln Street, west side, 125 feet north of West Farms Road, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 35; Joseph J. Gleason, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,400.

Alterations.

Nos. 7 and 9 West Eighteenth Street, to a nine-story brick office building; Continental Real Estate Holding and Building Company, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 2 East Sixty-first Street, to a four-story brick, iron, and stone dwelling, 100 by 100; Louise M. Gerry, premises, owner; Alfred Zucker of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 388 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts, 28 by 175; J. E. Parsons of Lenox, Mass., owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $10,000.

Marion Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Sherwood Street, to three two-story frame dwellings; J. V. Briggs of 2,687 Marion Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 668 and 670 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick and frame gymnasium, 36.6 by 62.4; Deutsch-American Turn Verein, premises, owner; Pfeiffer & Vanecek, architects; cost, $5,000.

St. Stephen's Church Gives Mortgage.

An order was issued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Dugro authorizing St. Stephen's Church to mortgage part of its property in East Twenty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, a plot 100 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings in the sum of $70,000. Such a mortgage was immediately recorded, with five years to run at 4½ per cent. interest. A parochial school is now in course of construction on the plot. In connection with the application to Justice Dugro it was brought out that other property owned by the church is valued at $400,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 10.

AVENUE A, e s, 121.5 ft n of 88th St, 20x75; Bernard Schopp to Bernhard Borchardt and another	12,000
CRANE PLACE, w s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 60x100; Thomas Allen to George F. Purrington	8,000
LENOX AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25.2x84.10; George F. Purrington to Frank Dobson	55,000
LOT 513, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Gioseppe Luparello	515
MANHATTAN AV, 282, 34x100; Clarence W. True to Francis M. Applegate	1
MANHATTAN AV, 282, e s, 34x100; Francis M. Applegate and wife to Clarence F. True	1
RIVINGTON ST, 135, s s, 25x100.4; Samuel Jacobs to Annie Jacobs	1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,312, e s, 68.8 ft s of Freeman St, 16.4x104; Agnes E. Albinger to John Ronsheimer	1
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of 10th St, 40.5x79.2x57.11x65.4; Augustus F. Morrison to John H. Morrison	1,500
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Tower Place, 25x100; George Carter to Agnes M. Carter	1
10TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 53d St, 25x80; Babetha Baruch to Yosta Rosenberg, I. C.	
13TH ST, 440 East, 24.3x108.3; Heinrich G. R. Reuter to David Friedmann	$26,000
33D ST, w s, Lot 457, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.8; Augustus F. Morrison to John H. Morrison, ¼ part	1,500
53D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Catharine Donohue to John McL. Nash	53,000
54TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Armitage Matthews, referee, to John D. Wing	31,000
62D ST, 223 West, 25x100.5; Rosa Altieri to Isaac L. Smith	165
77TH ST, 57 East, 18.9x102.2; Babetha Baruch to Yosta Rosenberg	1
100TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Elisabeth McKinlay to Henie Liebeskind	1
102D ST, 185 East, 24.10x100.11x25x100.11; Babetha Baruch to Bertha Alsberg	1
104TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; David Friedmann to Heinrich G. R. Reuter	27,000
104TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Jennie Bauch to Heinrich G. R. Reuter	24,500
125TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Jobst Hoffman	1
140TH ST, 518 West, 15x99.11; J. Carlyle Raymond to Elvin M. Kimmey	Exch.
140TH ST, 518 West, 15x99.11; Elvin M. Kimmey to John Graber	1
146TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 24.6x100; Victor Gerhards to Sarah A. Williamson	2,800
158TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Thomas Allen to George F. Purrington	17,500
205TH ST, s w s, 59.3 ft w of Perry Av, 59.8x78.10x50x110.7; the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Robert Wright	1

Recorded Leases.

BLOOD, Catharine A., to Antonio Spinelli; 325 East 118th St, 1 year	600
DENENHAUER, John, to Samuel H. Burr and another; 281 Bleecker St, and 31 Jones St, 5 years	2,800
EPSTEIN, Mary, to Abraham Greenberg; 102 Hester St, 4¾ years	3,800
FARRELL, Patrick, to Michael Bosco; 90 Cherry St, 3 years	600
GALLO, Donato, to Domenico Lagrutta; 5 Vandam St, 3 years	1,440
LEONARD, Terence, to J. J. Keating and another; 781 8th Av, 5 years	1,500
MAIER, Hugo, to George Hein and another; 568 9th Av, and 355 West 41st St, 10 years	2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c.; e s of Manhattan Av, 82.11 ft s of 112th St, 3 years	$40,000
ACKER, John, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n s of 114th St, 303.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 5¼ years	23,000
ACKER, John, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n s of 114th St, 227.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 5¼ years	28,000
ANDERSON, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 West 62d St, 2 years	15,000
BORCHARDT, Bernhard, and Bertha Dreyfus to Bernard Schopp; e s of Avenue A, 121.5 ft n of 88th St, 2 years	2,000
CELANO, Pietro, to India Wharf Brewing Company; 205 to 211 East 97th St, leasehold, demand	1,151
COUGHLIN, Richard, to Matthew Sullivan; n s of 149th St, 345 ft e of Morris Av, ½ part, demand	800
DOBSON, Frank, to George F. Purrington; n e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 2 years	4,500
DOONAN, Francis and Julia, to Caroline Coby; e s of Morris Av, widened, 68.5 ft n of 150th St, 1 year	650
FRAME, Maria, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 70th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 1 year	15,000
FRIEDMANN, David, to Henry Markus and another; s s of 13th St, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, installments	4,000
FRIEDMANN, David, to St. Luke's Hospital; 440 East 18th St, 5 years	16,000
HESS, Jacob, to John Preusser; w s of Audubon Av, 53.10 ft n of 184th St, 1 year	962
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year	70,000
HOFFMANN, Jobst, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 125th St, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year	16,000
KEATING, John J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 781 8th Av, saloon lease, demand	1,100
LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 125 ft n of 141st St, and six adjoining lots, 3 years, (seven mortgages)	73,500
LIEBESKIND, Henie, to John W. Stevens; s s of 100th St, 325 ft w of 8th Av, demand	11,000
MUNTER, Joseph R., and others to Millie Levy; 197 and 199 Allen St and Willett St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years	5,000
NASH, John McL., to Catharine Donohue; n s of 53d St, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years	40,000
NORMAN, Frank O., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w s of 4th St, 75 ft n of Mercer St, 2 years	85,000
NOULETT, John, to the Bradley & Currier Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 175.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year	500
REUTER, Heinrich G. R., to Heinrich R. T. and Johanna H. M. Reuter; 57 and 59 East 104th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)	8,000
REUTER, Heinrich G. R., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 59 East 104th St, 3 years	15,000
REUTER, Heinrich G. R., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 57 East 104th St, 3 years	15,000
SIBBERNS, Rebecca E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Jerome Av, at dividing line of lands of Village of Mount Eden and estate of George S. Goble, 5 years	7,000
THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN'S, a corporation, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 28th St, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years	70,000
WIDMAYER, Adeline, to Mary Fitzgibbon; 138 West 85th St, demand	2,000
WILLIAMSON, Sarah A., to Victor Gerhards; s s of 146th St, 350 ft w of Clifton Av, or 340 West Brook Av, new line, 1 year	1,700
WRIGHT, Robert, to Thomas L. Reynolds; s w s of 205th St, 59.3 ft n w of Perry Av, 5 months	1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, George S., to J. Sheldon Frost, receiver, &c	Nom.
FURNALD, Francis P., to Frances M. Jencks	Nom.
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to the Corn Exchange Bank	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Christiana C. Schmidt	$9,024
PURRINGTON, George F., to Thomas Allen	Nom.
REYNOLDS, Thomas L., to the Mount Morris Bank	1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,234 to 1,238; Frederick Pusemann against Adam B. Wachter and Herbert A. Shipman, owners; Louis W. Kaysser, owner and contractor	570
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Mugler Brothers Company against Gottfried Johnson and Carl J. Lagesson, owners and contractors	1,738
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East; Campion Fire Proof Door Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor	106
21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; Campion Fire Proof Door Company against the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, owner and contractor	500
118TH ST, 60 to 64 West; John Buchbinder against David Scheer, owner; Max Navias, contractor	33

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

At a term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, held in and for the First Department, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1898, at which were present the Hon. George C. Barrett, presiding; the Hon. William Rumsey, the Hon. Edward Patterson, the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, and the Hon. George L. Ingraham, Justices. The Court announced the following decisions:

John H. Newman, appellant, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

Columbia Bank, appellant, vs. Henry Berolzheimer, impleaded with another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered befor another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Justice McLaughlin.

Patrick Preston, respondent, vs. The Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to defendant to abide event. Opinion by Justice Ingraham.

James Weiss, as administrator, &c., appellant, vs. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McLaughlin.

The People of the State of New York ex rel. James J. Flood, appellant, vs. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, respondent.—Order reversed and mandamus granted, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Justices Ingraham and O'Brien, Justice O'Brien dissenting.

John M. Golden, respondent, vs. Anthony F. Sieghardt, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Alfred Guccione, respondent, vs. Alexander J. Scott, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Frederic B. Vandegrift, appellant, vs. the Cowles Engineering Company and others, respondents.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Joseph Monzi, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Louisa P. Friedline and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

William Bingham White and another, appellants, vs. Levi C. Weir, as President of Adams Express Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Louis C. Raegener, as receiver, &c., plaintiff, vs. Hugh McDougall, defendant.—Exceptions overruled, motion for new trial denied, and judgment ordered for plaintiff upon the verdict, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Thomas J. Bishop, as administrator, &c., of Ellen C. Maxwell, deceased, appellant, vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Magnolia Metal Company, respondent, vs. Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Edward Thompson, otherwise called Edward Reynolds, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Alfred H. Lorton et al., appellants, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Cornelius N. Bliss et al., respondents, vs. Lewis M. Hornthal and Gustavus Lewy, as trustees, &c., impleaded with others, appellants; Clement A. Auffmordt et al., respondents, vs. same appellants; Thomas A. Whicher et al., respondents, vs. same appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Alexander Doyle, appellant, vs. Whitelaw Reid, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Ellen Dolan, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Timothy J. McLaughlin, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

The Press Publishing Company, respondent, vs. The Morning Journal Association et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, appeal by Robert McCafferty.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Chauncey C. Hewitt, respondent, vs. Joshua F. Hazard, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and default opened on payment by defendant of trial fee and expenses of entering judgment, and $10 costs of motion, from which are to be deducted costs and disbursements of appeal. Opinion by Rumsey, J., Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.

John McLaughlin and others, appellants, vs. Jane C. Singer et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by O'Brien, Barrett, and McLaughlin, JJ., McLaughlin, J., dissenting.

Carrie L. Powers, plaintiff-respondent, vs. Jesse W. Powers, Jr., defendant-appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York, appellant, vs. the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, impleaded, with others, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

In the matter of the petition of Elizabeth S. Van Beuren and others, respondents, for leave to sue Frances W. Wotherspoon and others, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Henry H. Lyman, as commissioner, &c., appellant, vs. Broadway Garden Hotel and Café Company and another, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Washington Belt and others, respondents, vs. American Central Insurance Company, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and retaxation ordered. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Charles D. Haines, appellant, vs. the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway Company and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Henderson, Hull & Co., Limited, appellants, vs. Harry McNally et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Thomas W. Reilly and another, plaintiffs-appellants, vs. John R. Lee, defendant-respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Simon Sterne, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Simon Sterne, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company and John H. Cahill, appellants.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Rumsey, J.

Samuel Levy vs. Loyal Stanton.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Edward E. Haskell, plaintiff-respondent, vs. Fay Templeton Osborn, defendant-appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Franklin A. Stearns, appellant, vs. Elizabeth A. Stearns, respondent.—Order reversed and motion denied. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Arnold Heine and another, appellants, vs. Johannes Rohner and others, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted on payment by plaintiffs of $10 costs of motion and of all costs of action between service of answer and the time when the application was made to amend, after deducting therefrom $10 costs and disbursements of this appeal. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of Claire Hillebrandt, respondent, vs. Robert Avery, appellant.—Order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, &c.—Order reversed. Opinion by Barrett, J.

Esther Mayer, appellant, vs. Deborah Alexander et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Alpheus Smith, respondent, vs. The Unadilla Valley Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joseph T. Baldwin, appellant, vs. Henry E. Nesmyth, impleaded, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Kellogg, J., in the court below.

Timothy Doorley vs. Mary O'Gorman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Standard Fashion Company vs. Siegel-Cooper Company.—Motion for resettlement granted. Memorandum.

Edward H. Alcott, respondent, vs. Henry V. Vultee, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Rosa Itzkowitz, respondent, vs. Jacob Itzkowitz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. Congregation, &c., respondent, vs. William Lifshitz, appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Armen Yardum, respondent, vs. Morris Wolf, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of Daly, J.

In the matter of Isaac Edward Garvey and James D. Livingston, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Barrett, J.

John Robinson, respondent, vs. James G. Bennett, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Maurice L. Weil, appellant, vs. David Auerbach et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Walter S. Demarest et al., appellants, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward C. Perkins, respondent, vs. John Kirkpatrick, individually, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Adolph Goldmark, respondent, vs. Magnolia Metal Company and another, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

J. Jeffred Butler, as temporary administrator, appellant, vs. Emily Emmet, [illegible].—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination reinstated, on opinion in the case of Butler vs. Richardson, not yet reported.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Falke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2—In re Kelley.
3—In re Walton Av.
4—In re Robbins Av.
5—Hollis vs. First.
6—Nathan vs. Powell.
7—Hamburger vs. Prov. Sav. Assur. Society.
8—Haxser vs. Mayer.
9—Melvin vs. Kronongold.
10—Lesher vs. Haas.
11—Rouse vs. Haas.
12—Douglass vs. Hutton.
13—Fraser vs. Met. Fire-Proofing Co.
14—Miller vs. Ferry.
15—Day vs. Mitchell.
16—Brighton Beach Rac. Assn. vs. Rhoads.
17—Hopkins vs. same.
18—Same vs. Brown.
19—Same vs. Moran.
20—Same vs. Brady.
21—Same vs. Pitkin.
22—Same vs. Phelan.
23—Same vs. Thompson.
24—Same vs. Linch.
25—Same vs. Casey.
26—Same vs. Berry.
27—Same vs. Morris.
28—Same vs. Loew.
29—Same vs. Washington.
30—Same vs. Hard.
31—Same vs. Phillips.
32—Same vs. Dessar.
33—Same vs. Carroll.
34—Same vs. Jones.
35—In re Conway.
36—In re Millieg.
37—In re Doran.
38—In re Jacob.
39—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
40—Korn vs. Friedline.
41—Woodcock vs. Farrar.
42—Reilly vs. Reilly.
43—Labouchere vs. Strander.
44—Frankel vs. Ruff.
45—In re Scheideberg.
46—Auerbach vs. Treu.
47—Hawley vs. Ribeiro.
48—Belcher vs. Belcher.
49—Lassal vs. Pati.
50—West vs. Cook.
51—Hewlett vs. Oliver.
52—In re Lesher.
53—Seaman vs. Millhoiland.
54—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
55—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
56—Rosenberg vs. Fordinsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate.

Mary McGurl,
Marie J. Garrett,
John Franz,
Thomas G. Rigney,
August Steegmann,
Elias Jacobs,
Susan McIlvain.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—George Allen, James Lane.
2—Annie Hart.
3—Edward Dorgan.
4—James Bartley.
5—Alfred Palmer.
6—Edward Flynn.
7—Eva Gardner.
Pleadings.
1—Dominico Di Angelo, Giovanni Tiofani.
2—Thomas J. Warren.
3—Joseph Fierstein.
4—William Brandt.
5—Jacob Janowitch.
6—George Kline.
7—Cornelius McCarthy, Frederick H. Lee.
8—Mary Murray.
9—Albert Koopman.
10—Tony Celantine.
11—Dominico Finnchu.
12—Owen Flynn.
13—James Crossen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—William Hardy.
3—Charles Harmon.
4—Theodor Hemming.
5—Harry Camp.
6—Jacob Posternick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Ferris vs. Voth—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of J. B. Pace Tobacco Company—Ernest Ehrmann.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Charles G. Yohn vs. Jacob N. Kleinmann—Edwin F. Stern.

Opportunity Not Lost.

Minnie—What are you crying about? You have no sweetheart going to the war.

Mamie—That is what I am crying about.—Indianapolis Journal.

BAY STATE LABOR STATISTICS.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report Deals with the Subject of Graded Weekly Wages.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—"Graded Weekly Wages," part of the twenty-eighth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistic of Labor, has been issued by Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Bureau. The publication follows two other issues, that for 1895 for occupation initialed A, B and C, and that for 1896 with the initial letters D, E, F and G. The present work begins with Hatters and ends with Overseers (in worsted goods.) The series will not be concluded by less than two more publications, one in 1899 and the other in 1900.

In its scope and plan the present volume carries the tabular form of presentation of those of 1896 and 1897. There are the same abundant evidences of accuracy and thorough research as in the other volumes. The work has studied, treats of and will deal with wages in Massachusetts, other States of the United States and foreign countries and the quotations are from 1810 to 1891 for all and for the United States from 1824 to 1891. When the task is completed the volumes will command a place in any library which aims to possess complete and accurate data of the economics of wage earning.

The tables for 1897 from Hatters to Overseers take up pages 49 to 262 of the publication. In some instances the research for information has been wide. For instance, in the case of machinists, thirty-two States of America and twenty-five foreign countries are represented. Overseers, (cotton, woolen and other textiles) have quotations from twenty-eight American States and from twenty-two foreign countries. In all there are 24,997 United States quotations and 4,152 foreign. Of these machinists have 1,792 United States and 137 foreign. The largest number of foreign quotations for any occupation is 482 for masons in thirty-three countries. The data for the three issues of "Graded Weekly Wages" are:

Years.	Number of Branches of Occupations Considered.	Quotations.—From States of the Union.	Foreign Countries.	Totals.
1895	103	21,118	4,376	25,494
1896	99	17,615	2,299	19,914
1897	99	24,997	4,152	29,149
Total	301	63,730	10,827	74,557

The quotations for wages and prices on file in the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor number 650,000 so that the task of compiling for the future is not a small one.

Following the system of presentation in the former issues the report for 1897 gives in an elaborate table quotations for each branch of occupation treated of in the alphabetical arrangement and sequences under the ratings "High," "Medium High," "Medium," "Medium, Low" and "Low," giving the weekly wages and the year for Massachusetts, other United States and foreign countries with a device of comparison by which can be obtained the exact amount of excess or deficiency, as regards each branch of occupation, shown by the Massachusetts wage quotations in each grade compared with that given for the other United States or foreign countries, and with this the year in which the quotations appeared. Each occupation thus treated has eleven columns, left to right and six lines devoted to it, so that this presentation takes up twenty-nine pages of the work. The use of this table is illustrated as follows: Masons (brick)—The highest Massachusetts rate, for the entire period covered by the quotations is $30, found in the year 1891. For this year, as shown in the main presentation, the rates ranged from $8.40 low, to $13.80 medium low; $19.50, medium; $24.50, medium high, and $30, high; the last quotation not only being highest for that year, but, as we now see, highest for the entire series of years for which quotations appear. Running through the other quotations for Massachusetts in the preceding analysis table, we find graded with respect to the entire range of years the following: medium high, $24.30, paid in 1891, and also graded in the main presentation as a medium high rate for that year; medium, $18, paid in 1883 (a medium high rate for that year); medium low, $12.90, paid in 1881 (classed as medium for that year); low, $6, paid in 1845, and also classed as low for that year. In the same way the rates graded for the entire range of years for other United States and foreign countries may be compared with the figures graded for the years separately in the main presentation; and the quotations in the analysis table for Massachusetts, other United States and for foreign countries in the different grades, may be compared with one another and, with respect to masons (brick), it will be seen, that in comparison with the quotations derived from other United States, the rates in Massachusetts were lower in every case except in the "low" grade, wherein the figures are alike although appearing in different years; while, in comparison with the quotations derived from foreign countries, the Massachusetts rates are higher in every case except in the "high" grade wherein the figures are alike, although for different years.

Like comparisons may be made for all of the ninety-nine branches of occupations found in the table.

Following the precedent established in the report for 1896 there is a series of five tables, accompanied by analytical text, showing in which States of the Union and in which foreign countries, the highest wages classed as high, the highest medium high, the highest medium, the highest medium low, and the highest low weekly wages were paid, (based upon the extended table of comparisons, Pages 270-299,) every State or country being credited with the number of occupations in which the highest wage in each grade was paid. The tables also contain percentages corresponding to the number of occupations thus credited, the ninety-nine occupations comprising the entire number considered in this report, constituting 100 per cent. Wherever it happens that in any grade identical wage quotations appear in two or more States or countries, the several States or countries have been credited with the equivalent fractional proportion—one-half, one-third, &c., as the case may require.

These five tables are consolidated into one to permit of easy comparison between the five grades for each State with especial prominence given, typographically, to Massachusetts and New York. The last table presents the comparative results for the 103 occupations considered in the report for 1895, the 99 occupations included in the report for 1896, and the 99 occupations reported upon in the present volume. The percentages in each grade are in all cases based upon the highest quotations, and are for the United States and foreign countries, each considered as a unit.

BURIED HIS DOG ALIVE.

Dr. George Sayre of Williamsburg Fined $50 for Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. George E. H. Sayre, a well-known dentist of 651 Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, was fined $50 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for maltreating and burying alive a water spaniel pup. This treatment was the consequence of Dr. Sayre's desire to make a household pet of the dog, which he received as a patient about two months ago. Failing to train the animal with the approved application of a switch, he threw him in a hole that he had dug in the yard, and the pitiful protests of the animal to such treatment aroused the indignation of the neighbors, particularly of Agnes Sherwood, a domestic servant. She and other neighbors allege that the dentist pressed the dog in the hole and then covered him with earth. Miss Sherwood thereupon lodged a complaint with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and, after an investigation, a warrant against Dr. Sayre was issued by Magistrate Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court.

When arraigned, Dr. Sayre plead not guilty, remarking that the whole matter was a trumped-up charge, prompted by the spite of his neighbors in consequence of his refusal to associate with them. He gave $200 bail in cash for his appearance in Special Sessions, where he was fined $50 yesterday. He refused to say what had become of the dog.

Worry Drives a Mother Insane.

A dispossess notice was served last night upon John O'Connor and his family, who live on the second floor of the tenement house at 1,615 Park Avenue, and he was told that failure to pay his overdue rent this morning would mean eviction. Directly attributable to this proceeding is the fact that his wife, Margaret, forty-five years old, is now in the Harlem Hospital, in a straight-jacket and violently insane. It is said by the neighbors that the four children of the unhappy couple were without anything to eat all day yesterday until the tenants levied upon their own scanty larders and went to the help of the little ones. Mrs. O'Connor was an inmate of an asylum for the insane until about a year ago, when she was released. Financial troubles since then, combined with last night's notice, are responsible for the return of her malady.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 14th, 1898.

Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)

Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

For illustrated catalogue, blank forms for application, or place on waiting list, address (mentioning this paper) C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS,
109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av.
Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th.
JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 Madison Av., N. Y.,
Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular.
JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

ST. DAVID'S HALL. SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—A tutor, in the country for two boys, in languages and arithmetic, with board. Address, with references and best terms. A. MERCHANT, Box 144 Times Office.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School
Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101, 103, 105 East 23d St.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Caledonian American Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to Colorado.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London has been admitted to Maine. Mason & Palmer of Bangor and Morse & Guptill of Portland have been appointed agents.

The Pioneer Life Association of Luverne, Minn., has been licensed by Commissioner Dearth of the Minnesota Insurance Department to transact a mutual fraternal insurance business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow to prepare its report for the August meeting of the board, which will be held on Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The plate glass insurance companies are now engaged in a general rate war, which extends pretty much over the entire country. A noticeable exception is to be seen in Boston and its outlying districts, from which the general smash in rates has so far been successfully excluded by means of an agreement among the local agents.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky and Tennessee Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day at Grayson Springs, Ky. The meeting is of importance, because of the fact that the complicated board questions in regard to Nashville, Memphis, and Knoxville will be taken up for consideration and probable action.

The insurance on the residence of M. B. Trimble at the Woolsey Mansion, Astoria, L. I., which was totally destroyed by fire on July 25, was distributed as follows: St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,500; Globe, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Royal, $3,600; Providence Washington, $3,600; Hartford, $3,600; Manchester, $3,600; Spring Garden, $4,200; Fire Association, $2,500; North America, $3,600; Security, $2,500; State of New York, $10,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

William A. Francis, formerly Assistant Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, has been placed in charge of the Insurance Bureau which has just been organized by the brokerage firm of Frank & Du Bois for the purchase of controlling interests in companies, the reinsurance of retiring companies, the purchase of brokerage business, the negotiation of bordereaux treaties with foreign fire insurance corporations not represented in this country, and the disposal of the goodwill and business of agencies throughout the United States. The organization of this bureau is the first definite evidence that many of the underwriters possess in support of their belief that the disruption of the New York Tariff Association will lead to the development of an insurance market, whose prices will be a matter of fluctuation.

The local fire insurance situation is changing somewhat. The great dearth of business causes general comment. The ordinary midsummer dullness has little to do with the present condition, which is largely due to the wholesale cancellation and rewriting of risks during the last three months and a half. A prominent New York Manager of an American company said yesterday: "The smaller agency companies may withdraw altogether or they may remain in the metropolitan district in a nominal way, and, whichever happens, the general situation will be essentially changed. The real hope for a better condition for the companies lies in the probable inability of local companies of moderate size to earn dividends for their stockholders. The large companies can withstand heavy losses in premium income and still pay their customary dividends, because their assets are sufficiently large to yield a good margin of profit in the way of investment. There is occasionally an inquiry for another tariff association, but it is becoming evident that even the brokers do not wish to return to a system which involves the publication of stationary rates. A market price may, however, come, but that would be a variable quantity."

GAVE UP HIS SWIM.

Prof. Davis Dalton, who started Tuesday afternoon to swim fifty miles to sea in an effort to beat the long-distance swimming record, gave up his task after he had proceeded but a short distance. It was said yesterday that Dalton was to have been followed by some men in a steam launch, but the men failed to keep their agreement, whereupon the Professor abandoned his task.

Instead of going to sea in a bathing suit, he landed some time later at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, borrowed a suit from a lighthouse keeper, and sufficient money to pay his way to Manhattan. No one has yet explained why the launch left Prof. Dalton to his fate.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
DAILY
Seashore Excursions
August 11 to September 10.
Round Trip Rates:
From New York, $1.00; Children, 75c.
From Brooklyn, $1.10; Children, 85c.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK,
OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT,
POINT PLEASANT,
And Intermediate Stations.

SPECIAL TRAINS WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM 23D ST. 7:50 A. M., AND FROM CORTLANDT AND DESBROSSES STREETS 8:00 A. M. BROOKLYN, 7:45 A. M. RETURNING, LEAVE POINT PLEASANT 6:35 P. M.

TICKETS VALID ON SPECIAL TRAINS ON DAY OF ISSUE ONLY IN EACH DIRECTION.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only,
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P.M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only,
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier. 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier. 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
Cor. 86th St.
The Livingston
Fireproof Apartment,
Nine Rooms & Two Baths.
High Class in Every Particular.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.
284 Columbus Av., nr. 73d St.

1,242 MADISON AV., NORTHWEST CORNER 89th St.—Elegant apartments; moderate rents; all modern conveniences, including elevator service; location unsurpassed. Apply to janitor, on premises.

WOMAN'S SKULL FRACTURED.

She Was Thrown from a Lenox Avenue Car—Her Name Not Known.

As a car of the Lenox Avenue electric line swung swiftly around the corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and Manhattan Avenue, about 11 o'clock last night, a woman about twenty-eight years old was thrown into the street. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in an ambulance. The surgeon says that the woman's skull is fractured.

She is 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighs 130 pounds, with dark complexion, light hair, and gray eyes. She wore a black skirt, a pink waist, pink stockings, russet shoes, and a dark hat, trimmed with flowers. Her condition is said to be serious.

The conductor of the car, Bernard McGrath, was arrested.

BRITISH CONSUL RAMSDEN DEAD.

Performed Valuable Services for This Country and Was Kind to Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—W. Ramsden, for over thirty-five years British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, has just died at Kingston, Jamaica, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and four sons, one of whom is British Vice Consul at Manila.

Mr. Ramsden's services throughout the war, his efforts to bring about the surrender of Santiago, with a view to avoiding further bloodshed, and his kindness to all Americans with whom he came in contact, entitled him to the consideration of the American people.

Accidentally Shot on the Stage.

Actor Arthur Mullally, eighteen years old, of 349 Fourth Avenue, accidentally shot himself last night on the stage of Proctor's Theatre, in Twenty-third Street. He was going through his performance, in which a pistol with a blank cartridge was required. The cartridge exploded prematurely as the pistol was pointing to Mullally's groin. He fell to the floor and the curtain was rung down. A New York Hospital ambulance surgeon said that the wound, though painful, was not dangerous. He took Mullally to the hospital. The management assured the audience that the actor had not been seriously hurt, and the performance continued.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St. 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S. 8:33 AM 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM, ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11.30 AM
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:20 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.
"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T.F. Silleck, Mgr.; J.P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque; boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.
ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

ST. MICHAEL'S VILLA.
Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

GILL HOUSE,
Henderson Harbor, N. Y.
On Lake Ontario.
Write for circulars.
H. H. GILL, Mgr.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts. LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; a first-class city driver; thoroughly competent in every respect. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—As housekeeper, a thoroughly competent woman of experience to take entire charge of an extensive family household; city and country; permanent situation and ample salary. Write qualifications, terms, and references to H. C. Pierce, Prides Crossing, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

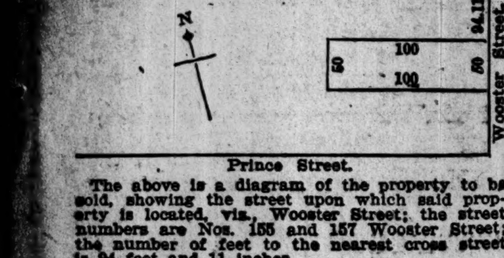
WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WOOSTER STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JEANNETTE K. MANNE, plaintiff, against GEORGE A. SAWARD, Louis Appel, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated May 16th, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County May 18th, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises therein described to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Wooster Street, distant ninety-four feet and eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Houston and Wooster Streets; running thence westerly and parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wooster Street fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Houston Street one hundred feet, to the westerly line of Wooster Street, and thence northerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located, viz., Wooster Street; the street numbers are Nos. 155 and 157 Wooster Street; the number of feet to the nearest cross street is 94 feet and 11 inches.

Dated July 18th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,151.71, with interest thereon from May 10, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale; and the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents and other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $641.80.

The approximate amount of prior liens thereon is $83,000, with interest at the rate of six per cent. from April 2d, 1897.

The premises are sold subject to a first mortgage of $83,000, and interest at the rate of six per cent. from the 2d day of April, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 11th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1898.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.

BACKUS & MANNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

The sale of the property mentioned in the foregoing notice is hereby further adjourned to the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock at noon at same place.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van [L. S.] Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898.

(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.) (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

NOTICE
TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—GRACE WILSON, guardian of Helen W. Wilson and Harry B. Wilson, plaintiffs, against JOHN FLEMING and others, defendants.

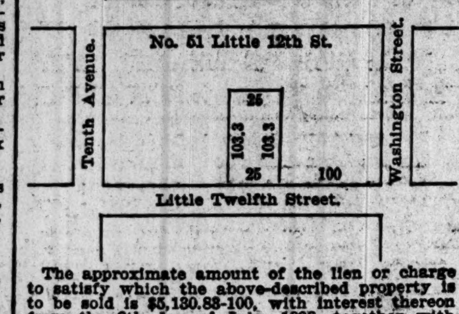
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eighteenth day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All the estate, right, title, and interest of John Fleming and his assigns, of, in, and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Little 12th Street, between Washington Street and Tenth Avenue, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said northerly line of Little 12th Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the point of intersection of said northerly line of Little 12th Street by the westerly line of Washington Street, and running thence westerly along said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet three inches or thereabouts, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with said northerly line of Little 12th Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly and parallel with said line of Washington Street one hundred and three feet and three inches or thereabouts, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions and distances more or less. Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining. And also, all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said John Fleming, of, in, and to the said demised premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease, and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,130.83-100, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $322.00, with interest from July 18th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $230.00 and interest.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

jy21-2aw3wTh&S&au11.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

au11-1aw4wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 30th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 150 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee.

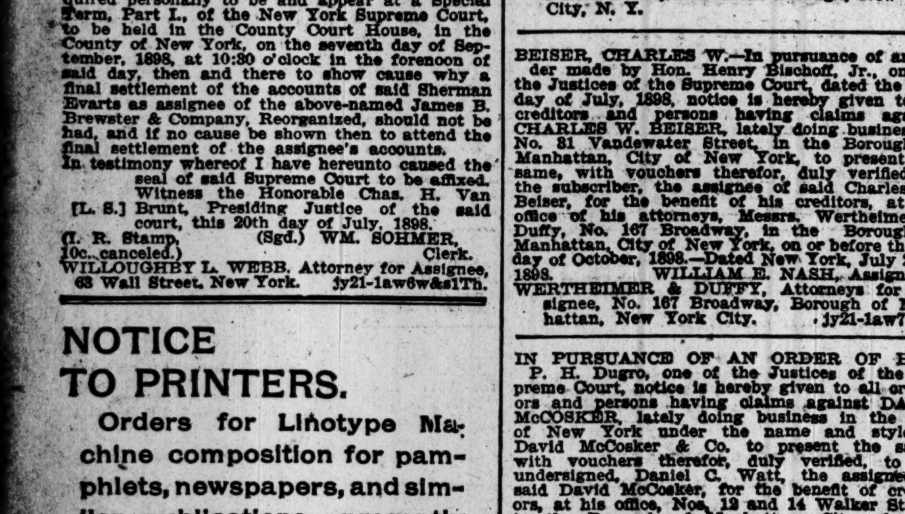
WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.

T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 45 William Street, New York.

au11-1aw6wTh



A housekeeper living in Pennsdale, Pennsylvania, had a severe spell of indigestion last Fall which was very obstinate, but after using about one dozen cartons Ripans Tabules, was greatly benefited, and now only uses them occasionally. I do all I can toward recommending Ripans Tabules, she writes, and expect to keep them in the house for future use. Am forty years old.

[illegible]

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 8-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer Judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated the 18th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 18th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York.—FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 22d day of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jl21-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William E. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners, trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allen B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Junior, and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances A. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helon R. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration, with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at [Seal.] said county, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh.

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
au4-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 80 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUCDE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David E. Gwynne and Abraham E. Gwynne, two of heirs and next of kin of William J. Flagg, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William A. Sherman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate [L. S.] of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Supplemental.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jy14-1aw6wTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 68 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catherine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital, or Asylum; The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart, the convent located at 49 West 17th Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on 16th Street, New York City; The College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, The City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this Court may permit to be filed as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
au11-1aw6wTh.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 142 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap14-1aw6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franciska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. [illegible]

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp.)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 33 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y. .....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Adirondacks, Childwold Htl. (C.H.Leland,) ap
Asbury Pk., Htl. Monmouth,$3 up.W.Applegate
do West End Hotel.......Open June 22, ap, $3 up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville,N.J. Somerset Inn,Ap.30to Nov.1
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up
Chicago,Ill.The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up. ep. 1.50 up
Lake George, N. Y.Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.Thompson's Hotel, ap, $4
London, Eng..............Hotel Cecil, e. p., $3 up
do ....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $3
London, (Westminster).St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Long Branch, N.J.TheHowland and Scarboro.
do ....United States Hotel, a. p. $3 up
do West End Hotel and Cottages, a. p. $4 up
Middletown Sprgs, Vt..The Montvert, ap. $4 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.
Narragansett Pier.The Massasoit opens Je 1
Netherwood, N.J.Hunterston Htl,ap,17.50upwk
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I...Ocean House(W. F. Leland, Jr.)
do Aquidneck Hotel, ap, $2.50 up. (T. J. O'Neill.)
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington,e.p.,$1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).Cosmopolitan Htl.,ep,$1up
Patchogue, L.I.Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1
Philadelphia, Pa.The Aldine, ep,1.50;ap,3.50up
do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up
Plainfield, N. J...Mtn. Park Inn, $12 to $18 wk.
Point Pleasant,N.J.,Resort Hotel,$15 to $25wk
Quaker Hill,NY.The Mizzen Top.Opens June 18
Quebec, Can...Chateau Frontenac, ap, 3.50 up
Saranac Lake,N.Y.Algonquin Hotel.J.Harding
Scarboro B'ch, Me..Kirkwood Inn; a.p., $2 up.
Schooley's Mtn.Sp,N.J.The Dorincourt.OpJe15
Spg. Lake, N.J. **Palmer House**, moderate rates. Managed by J.R.Palmer,Lakewood. Books.
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages. July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St Pier......9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St.,N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Round the World.

The numbers of our ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES leaving VANCOUVER SEPT. 12 and SAN FRANCISCO OCT. 11 having been completed, we have arranged for a THIRD PARTY to leave SAN FRANCISCO by the S. S. "DORIC" on OCTOBER 29.

If the military situation permits, this party will visit the City of

MANILA.

As the number constituting these parties is strictly limited, immediate application for membership is necessary. Illustrated Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway,
New York.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M | Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M | Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland........Sept. 3 | Belgenland........Sept. 24
Rhynland........Sept. 17 | Pennland........Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

Kensington......Aug. 17 | Friesland......Aug. 31
Noordland......Aug. 24 | Southwark......Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

CLEOPATRA..........August 13
VICTORIA..........August 20
BOADICEA..........August 27
ALEXANDRA..........September 3
WINIFREDA..........September 10

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM | Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 3 AM | Lucania, Sept. 3, 3 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco,

BELGIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon | Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM | Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily, 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 121 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations, connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:25, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 3:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 5:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30 (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) §3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

QUARRIER AN EX-CONVICT

Vice President of the Pettit Realty Company Has Served Time in West Virginia.

DEFRAUDED BANK DEPOSITORS

Receiver Appointed for Calhoun, Who May Be Also Punished for Contempt of Court—Pettit's Friends Believe He Lives.

Investigation into the causes that led to the disappearance of John Pettit, the wealthy real estate manipulator, is daily throwing a stronger light upon the remarkable state of his affairs and those of the others connected with the Pettit Realty Company. It became known yesterday that Alexander C. Quarrier, to whom was transferred the properties which William Calhoun is now suing Pettit to recover, is an ex-convict, having served part of a twenty years' sentence in West Virginia for misappropriating funds. Quarrier conducted a private bank in Wheeling, in which numerous small depositors placed their savings. In 1871, when the bank went up, the depositors lost everything. For his part in the swindle Quarrier got a sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary, and was pardoned after serving several years.

It was thought at the time that Quarrier had managed to secrete a large part of the funds intrusted to him, and that he had them at his command when he came out of prison. This Quarrier vehemently denies. He admitted yesterday that he was the Quarrier in question, and said it was an awful blow to him to have the matter raked up again after twenty-seven years.

"I have led an upright and honest life since then," he said, "and I did not profit in any way by the bank's failure. I was a young man, and loaned money to persons who never repaid me, and, when the crash came, I was forced to bear the burden."

Dr. Waite, who held the power of attorney from Pettit, by virtue of which he transferred to Quarrier the properties for which Calhoun is suing, and Milton Hopkins, the attorney for Waite and Quarrier, were much exercised when the fact of Quarrier's record became known. While admitting the correctness of the report, Dr. Waite said that Quarrier had done nothing of a wrongful nature since 1871, and said that he meant to stand by the Vice President in his trouble.

George Robinson, counsel for Calhoun, said he would start for Wheeling at once to get certified copies of the records in Quarrier's case, which he intends to use on the motion in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beekman, for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the properties in suit. He said that with proofs that Quarrier is an ex-convict, the court could not do other than grant his motion, and as he filed lis pendens against the property when he issued the summons and complaint in the suit, it cannot now be retransferred.

If Mr. Robinson cannot arrange to return with the records in time for the motion, an adjournment on this ground will be asked for by one of his representatives until the papers can be placed before the court.

Calhoun's Difficulties Thicken.

Meanwhile troubles are piling upon William Calhoun, the self-alleged owner of the properties which he is suing Pettit to reconvey to him. He was examined yesterday in proceedings supplementary to execution before Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on a judgment obtained against him by Mrs. Sarah J. Burby for $5,238.00, interest on a mortgage of $70,000 which he made to her on one of the properties in suit. Instead of foreclosing when the interest was not paid, Mrs. Burby's attorneys obtained judgment by default for the amount due. Calhoun was represented by Mr. Robinson, while Abram I. Elkins appeared for Mrs. Burby. Mr. Hopkins was also present to watch the issue of the proceedings and to obtain, if possible, material on which to base an affidavit in answer to Calhoun's motion when it comes up to-morrow.

Calhoun stated under oath that he was the bona-fide owner of the properties in suit, and testified to numerous other real estate transactions covering a period of many years. He also swore that the property in Twenty-second Street belongs to him, and that he gave a power of attorney to collect the rents to Spencer, at one time Pettit's confidential secretary. A receiver is now in possession of this property in the interest of Mrs. Burby, and is applying the rentals to her judgment. It appears also that this property is mortgaged to the Irving Savings Bank, which will foreclose if the interest is not paid in a few weeks when it becomes due.

Calhoun stated that Waite had $2,000 which he had collected as rents on the Twenty-second-Street property, and said he had directed Waite to pay this amount over to Mrs. Burby's counsel as part payment on the judgment.

As a result of the hearing, Justice Smith appointed Robert Magill as receiver for all of Calhoun's property. He also granted an order directing Calhoun to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court on the allegation that he had disposed of some of his property after the issuance of judgment against him. Mr. Robinson denounced the proceedings as a fishing excursion in which the attorneys for the other side were endeavoring to find out not only what property Calhoun owns, but how he had become possessed of it. Justice Smith said that it was entirely within the province of the lawyers to make such an inquiry.

Thinks Pettit Still Lives.

None of the parties interested takes much stock in the story that Pettit was one of the ill-fated passengers on La Bourgogne. The story that Pettit was on his way to join his wife abroad is denied by Albert C. Wall, trustee for Mrs. Pettit, who said yesterday that the Pettits are living under articles of separation. Mr. Wall has as yet made no move to protect his client's dower rights in her husband's property, and this is taken as an indication that he does not believe Pettit is dead.

Dr. Waite said yesterday that he did not believe Pettit was dead, and the impression is growing that Waite could clear up the mystery of his principal's disappearance if he would, although he denies that he knows anything about Pettit's whereabouts. Dr. Waite said that he had a conversation with Roland Pettit, a son of the real estate man. Young Pettit gave it as his opinion that his father, foreseeing the complications about to arise from the transfers of the properties, went away until the atmosphere should have cleared. Young Pettit said he had no idea where his father was.

Dr. Waite said yesterday that Calhoun had merely taken advantage of Pettit's disappearance to claim the properties. Dr. Waite called attention to the fact that Calhoun had given a power of attorney to Spencer to collect the rents of the Twenty-second Street property, and said that he would hardly have done that if he owned the premises.

When Mr. Robinson was asked why Calhoun had given the power of attorney he replied:

"Because he was a fool."

QUARRIER'S LIFE IN WHEELING.

He Went the Pace with Ruinous Results—His Brother's High Standing.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 10.—"Alec" Quarrier's name has almost been forgotten in Wheeling, although his brother is the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the head of a large mercantile business, and one of the best citizens of the city. Alexander C. Quarrier was cashier of the Wheeling Savings Institution, which did business in the sixties and up to 1871 on the north side of Twelfth Street, between Main and Market. The bank had the confidence of the people to an unusual extent.

Quarrier was one of the most popular men in the city, had a host of personal friends, was a fastidious dresser and lived at a pace which would have been swift for New York in 1870. He was an epicure, a society man, cultured, but was considered "loud." Nothing was good enough for him, and it was his boast that he had his clothes made in New York and his boots in Paris. The pace was a trifle too rapid and the result was that one morning in 1871 he woke up to the realization that the savings institution was wrecked.

Quarrier was arrested, indicted, tried and convicted, but after a short imprisonment [illegible] his bank were in controversy for many years and the loss to depositors was very heavy, particularly to small tradesmen and workingmen.

After the lapse of a quarter of a century Quarrier's name is scarcely remembered by one man in a hundred and his sins have long been forgotten.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Personal Friends of the Invalid at Newport Say that He Gains in Strength.

Since Cornelius Vanderbilt's return to this country from France, public interest in his physical condition has been stimulated by the important and, in some respects, radical changes constantly going on in the great railroad system, of which he was until his illness the active head. While some railroad men have expressed the belief that Cornelius Vanderbilt's direct influence would soon be felt in the management of the great corporations over which he formerly presided, other business men have given more or less credence to rumors of Mr. Vanderbilt's increasing infirmity. Now and then stories are heard, even in conservative business circles, to the effect that the present head of the Vanderbilt family is not only helpless in his invalidism, but that he is failing steadily day by day.

Persons who know Cornelius Vanderbilt intimately, and who have conversed with him since he reached his Newport home, say that he is in better condition to-day than he has been at any time since he suffered the stroke of paralysis which nearly deprived him of the use of the limbs on one side of his body. He is now able to walk better and with less effort than when he went abroad last year, and he can use his arm with much greater freedom.

The first thing that Chauncey M. Depew said when asked how Mr. Vanderbilt appeared on the day that he got home from Europe, was: "He is in splendid form for an invalid." The fact that Mr. Vanderbilt descended from the deck of the Lucania to the tug Chauncey M. Depew, at Quarantine, with the aid of one attendant was commented on at the time as an evidence that the nervousness natural to a helpless invalid was entirely lacking in his case. "He is not a well man physically, to be sure," said Mr. Depew subsequently. "He has been a very sick man, but his condition at present is most gratifying. He is stronger and in excellent spirits."

When Mr. Vanderbilt boarded his private car at the Grand Central Station on the night he went to Newport, persons who saw him observed that he was much better able to help himself than he was before his departure for Europe.

E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, was asked yesterday if there was any truth in the rumors that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was growing worse. "Why, no; certainly not," replied Mr. Rossiter promptly. "I was with Mr. Vanderbilt last Monday and he was feeling particularly well then. To all appearances he was much better than he has been. I cannot imagine why people start such stories about his getting worse. There is no foundation for them."

While it is not probable that Mr. Vanderbilt will ever resume business activities in the same degree that characterized his work when he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad, his friends expect that he will gradually give more and more attention to his business affairs in a general way. He watches current events with a keen interest, and as his physical strength increases he shows a disposition to put himself more in touch with his business friends.

An old friend of Cornelius Vanderbilt in this city received a letter from him a day or two ago which was an agreeable surprise, inasmuch as it indicated an ability on Mr. Vanderbilt's part to handle a pen which he did not possess six months ago. The letter was written in a firm hand, and the sentiments expressed therein gave token that the writer was in serene and even robust spirits.

Mr. Vanderbilt's daily life at Newport is purposely quiet and secluded. He exercises as the fancy seizes him and walks about his grounds frequently. He is fond of driving out to look over his farm, which is a few miles from his Newport cottage.

HOT WEATHER HYGIENE.

Residents of the Tenement Districts Are to be Instructed.

Practical work for the prevention of suffering and disease among the dwellers in the crowded tenement districts is being carried on by the People's University Extension Society of Greater New York. Realizing that the vast majority of the tenement population must remain and work in the city throughout the hot season and cannot be reached by "fresh air" work, the University Extension Society is giving courses of plain talks by experienced physicians on the prevention of hot-weather diseases, care of children, food, drink, clothing, cooking, cleanliness, emergencies, &c. The advice given is adapted to the actual conditions of life in the tenements by physicians who are familiar with hospital, dispensary, and tenement work. The instruction is given in Italian, German, French, and Bohemian, as well as in the English language. A simple health guide in different languages, carefully prepared by several experienced physicians, will be supplied gratuitously for home use and permanent reference.

The courses are given in co-operation with missions, social settlements, churches, clubs, and other societies, and will be as widely carried on in Manhattan and Brooklyn as the funds which may be subscribed for expenses will permit. All checks should be drawn to the order of the society, and sent to the Secretary, J. Eugene Whitney, 150 Nassau Street.

J. J. FLOOD TO BE REINSTATED.

Appellate Division Decides in Favor of the Subpoena Server.

The order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court denying James J. Flood's motion for a mandamus to compel his reinstatement as a subpoena server in the District Attorney's office, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. The Court upholds Flood's contention that the position which he held was not a strictly confidential one in its relation to the District Attorney.

The Court below had decided that it was not practicable for any representative of the District Attorney's office to be selected by examination under the civil service rules. The opinion is writen by Justice Ingraham, and all the Justices concur except Justice O'Brien.

LIST OF APPROVED BONDS.

Those of Outlying Districts Whose Recognition Is Recommended.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent to Controller Coler yesterday a list of bonds of the outlying districts that have been approved by the special counsel appointed to investigate them, and whose recognition is recommended. The list is as follows:

Village of Far Rockaway, 5 per cent. sewer bonds, Series G, dated March 11, 1897, $55,000.

Union Free School District No. 3, Town of Southfield, 5 per cent. bonds, dated Dec. 8, 1897, $2,000.

School District No. 11, Town of Jamaica, dated June 15, 1895, $7,000.

Long Island City Park award bonds, dated December, 1897, $78,000.

Union Free School District No. 1, Town of Flushing, dated Dec. 15, 1897, $8,500.

Appointment for Dr. Feeny.

Dr. John L. Feeny was appointed yesterday by the Board of Health to the position of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Richmond at a salary of $2,500 a year, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. George C. Hubbard, who died a week ago. Dr. Feeny is the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Richmond County, has been a Supervisor of Middletown for several terms, and was for many years the health officer of Edgewater. Dr. Feeny at the last election was the Democratic candidate for President of the Borough. He was defeated by three votes by George Cromwell, Republican, who was seated after a contest.

Charity Society's Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to pay the rent of a single woman eighty years of age who has lived all her life in New York City and for forty years in the same rooms, and [illegible]

ANTICS OF MRS. KLOPMAN

She Slaps Lawyer Brooke and Tries to Strangle Her Mother in Court.

THE CORNELL PERJURY CASE

Guy H. Reynolds, the Complainant, Is Examined in Regard to the Alleged Marriage of Mrs. Klopman to Him.

Mrs. Lillian Allen Reynolds Klopman became angered and assailed a lawyer and her mother yesterday during an examination in the Centre Street Court, in connection with the case of Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, who is charged with perjury. Mrs. Cornell was the principal witness for Mrs. Klopman in her suit for the annulment of her marriage to Guy H. Reynolds.

When the case was called there were present in court Guy H. Reynolds, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Crocker, the mother of Mrs. Klopman, and Miss Irene Allen. Mrs. Klopman carried her infant child in her arms, and sat beside her husband. Charles Lex Brooke appeared for Reynolds, and Mr. Steinhardt for the defense.

Mrs. Cornell was arrested in Saratoga on Friday last, by Detective Campbell, on complaint of Guy H. Reynolds, charging her with perjury in the suit of Mrs. Klopman against Reynolds for the annulment of their marriage. The examination in the divorce suit was conducted before Charles Donohue, as referee. Mrs. Cornell then testified that she was a witness to the marriage ceremony between Guy H. Reynolds and Lillian Allen in Saratoga, on May 21, 1888.

Mrs. Crocker was the first witness. Mr. Brooke asked her: "Did Mrs. Cornell at the time of her visits at your home know of the relationship between your daughter and Klopman?" At this Mrs. Klopman dropped her child into the arms of her husband, sprang up and ran the length of the table separating her from Mr. Brooke, and exclaiming, "You beast!" slapped him full in the face. Then turning toward her mother, she screamed, "How dare you!" and seizing her by the throat swayed her head from side to side as if to strangle her.

Detective Campbell and Policeman Smith seized Mrs. Klopman and tore her from her mother. Magistrate Flammer then ordered Mrs. Klopman placed under arrest for contempt of court on two charges, first, for assaulting the lawyer, and second, for assaulting Mrs. Crocker.

Mother Weeps Hysterically.

The skin on Mrs. Crocker's throat was torn by the violent grip of Mrs. Klopman. She was led from the stand to a chair, bleeding and weeping hysterically. The daughter, Miss Irene Allen, started toward her mother, when Mrs. Klopman assaulted her, but was pulled back by the court officers. Reynolds sat on the other side of the room, smiling cynically throughout the scene. Mrs. Klopman took her seat by her husband's side, guarded by the two officers who had pulled her away from her mother. She was pale, but seemed otherwise unaffected by her previous violent behavior.

Lawyer Brooke argued hard for an adjournment, but the Court thought he had better go ahead with the examination of Reynolds, the complainant, at least. Reynolds was then called to the stand. In answer to Mr. Steinhardt's question, after affirming the facts set forth in his complaint, Reynolds denied that Mrs. Klopman had ever lived with him. He had, he said, supported her, and taken her to the Catskills as Mrs. Reynolds.

A question as to when the complainant first met Mrs. Klopman or Miss Allen, as she was then called, came up, and the Court personally questioned Reynolds at considerable length. Reynolds said that he had not met Miss Allen until 1889, and therefore could not have married her in 1888 in Saratoga as alleged.

"How do you positively fix the date of 1889?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Well," answered Reynolds, "in 1889 I opened a branch store in Saratoga in the onyx business. I met Miss Allen then, and she so impressed me that I took a fine onyx lamp I had in stock and sent it to her. A few days later I presented her an onyx table. If I married her in 1888, I could not have sent these presents to her as Miss Allen. My bank books will show I opened my account in 1889 first and not in 1888."

"Were you in Saratoga in 1888?" the Court wanted to know, and Reynolds replied that he was there during a part of the racing season.

Mr. Steinhardt's Questions.

Mr. Steinhardt here took the witness in hand and asked when Miss Allen first told him she was his wife.

"In 1895 at a restaurant at 876 Sixth Avenue. She told me she had told Klopman she had been secretly married to me, and how Klopman had proposed to her, and she wanted me to square her. She and Klopman had rooms at this restaurant at this time. That same night I got Klopman and told him myself of my relations with her, and told him truthfully."

Mr. Steinhardt then read from Reynolds's testimony before the referee in the suit for the annulment of the marriage that the first he had ever heard of Miss Allen's making any claim to be his wife was in a letter he had received from Howe & Hummel. Reynolds replied that he had so testified. "That was the truth, too," he said. "It was the first claim made upon me by any one."

This ended the complainant's testimony.

Magistrate Flammer then announced that it was time to adjourn. Mr. Steinhardt wanted the examination to continue in the afternoon, but the opposing counsel objected, and after some discussion the case was postponed until Tuesday, Aug. 23.

Mrs. Klopman was then called before the Court, and asked to plead to two charges of contempt. Mr. Steinhardt argued that Mrs. Klopman meant no contempt to the Court, and that she was laboring under great provocation. He thought if admonished by the Court that there would be no need for further action. Magistrate Flammer, however, viewed the matter very differently, and ordered that bail be furnished in $500. Mr. Steinhardt then said: "Of course, your Honor, will parole her into my custody until to-morrow, when she will furnish bail."

"I will do nothing of the kind," replied the Court. "She will furnish a good real estate bail in $500 like any one else, or be locked up."

Bail for her release was furnished in the afternoon by Adam R. Rath of 413 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who is also the bondsman in Mrs. Cornell's case.

SAY CASHIER PLAYED POKER.

S. J. Madigan Succeeds a Queens County Official Who Is in Jail.

Stephen J. Madigan, Assistant Cashier of Commissioner Dalton's office in Manhattan, yesterday took charge of the Flushing office of the Water Department. He succeeds Cashier Edward Beinderlinden.

Beinderlinden is in the Queens County Jail, charged with appropriating $440.47 of the funds of his office to his own use.

Two expert accountants yesterday began an examination of Cashier Beinderlinden's books, as it is believed the shortage is larger than the amount made public.

Beinderlinden cannot get bail. He was once a Justice of the Peace of College Point, when that place was a village.

He is said to have lost the money he is accused of having misappropriated in playing poker.

Aid for Sick Children's Mission.

The needs of the Sick Children's Mission continue to be pressing; and while the Aid Society is helping as many of the little patients as the funds at its disposal will allow, its field of usefulness could be greatly widened with more liberal donations. Those who may wish to increase the working fund may send money to C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, or to George Calder, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway. Checks should be drawn to the order of A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer, and marked "For Sick Children's Mission."

Arrivals by the Majestic.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Europe on the White Star liner Majestic were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Barbour, Edmund L. Baylies, V. Cholmondeley, W. Clifford, R. J. Cortis, C. B. Dillingham, Miss Mildred [illegible], Charles Frohman, Col. [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BRITANNIC MAIL ROBBERY.

Kynaston Discharged for Stealing Lace and Rearrested for Robbing the Royal Mail.

From the position taken by the British representative in New York, it seems possible that the White Star Line officers under arrest in New York and Jersey City may never be tried on the charge of robbing the royal mails. Because of the large expense involved in sending witnesses to England Acting Consul General A. Percy Bennett inclines to believe that the British authorities will not act unless it is found that the charge of robbing her Majesty's mails can be substantiated beyond question.

John Kynaston, the third officer of the Britannic, arrested on the technical charge of petit larceny, who had been found in possession of bond coupons sent in the Britannic's mail, was taken before Police Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday morning and discharged, at the request of Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy of Jersey City, who at once arrested Kynaston again, this time on the charge of robbing the British mails. Kynaston was then taken before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine and was held on the new charge, and, in default of $10,000 bail, committed to the County Jail. Had Kynaston not been immediately placed in custody again he would have been arrested on a warrant for smuggling, issued by Commissioner Shields of this city.

Some comment in legal circles was called out by Chief Murphy's charge. Mr. Murphy said yesterday it was in accordance with the terms of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, made in 1842, which provided for such procedure in the cases of certain felonies. He had charged John Kynaston and John W. Jago with jointly abstracting articles from the royal mails on or about July 30. The examination was set for Aug. 29.

If no representative of the British Government appears against Kynaston, Chief Murphy said he would be released, so far as the New Jersey officials are concerned. Mr. Murphy said he had communicated with the British representative yesterday morning, but had received no answer. He believed he had evidence enough to secure the conviction of Kynaston, and he could see no valid reason why the British representative should not take action.

The registered packages sent Friday by Officer Jago to England, Mr. Murphy believes, will be found to contain articles of great value. As it is a criminal case, he said, depositions of witnesses in America would not be allowed in England, and he was therefore prepared to go to England with his men to testify at the trial.

Acting Consul General Bennett said he would have to be advised from his Home Office before taking action. He intimated he would let the case remain in the hands of the United States authorities unless they showed no intention of pressing the charge of smuggling. Yesterday he had learned of no developments, although he had held a conference with the White Star Line officials.

At the White Star Line office, in Bowling Green, it was said yesterday that the company would ask the British representative to act and to punish all the company's officers found implicated in the looting of mails and cargo. It had been a severe shock to the company's high officials to find such a conspiracy aboard one of their liners, and they desired to right themselves as far as possible. A copy of the invoice of Maas & Kemper, importers of Baltimore, Md., for two cases of lace was received, accompanied by notice that one case was missing. As the laces described in the invoice correspond closely to those attempted to be smuggled ashore, it is supposed they are the same. The lace proves not to be worth more than a few hundred dollars.

The Britannic sailed yesterday noon with the personnel of her officer's staff greatly changed. On suspicion that Jago might be stowed away in her hold, Deputy Marshals Gardner and McAviney accompanied the steamer to Sandy Hook, but returned without having found him. The vessel was thoroughly searched just before leaving. As a further precaution, the passengers leaving on the Red Star Line Westernland were carefully scrutinized.

HOBOKEN'S NEW HOIST.

It Will Elevate Pedestrians and Vehicles 200 Feet.

Hoboken and Weehawken are to have a new inclined railroad along which vehicles and foot passengers will be hoisted nearly 200 feet within a very short horizontal distance. The New Jersey Elevating and Transfer Company, which has already begun the construction of the road, has invited bids from engineers in Pittsburg and elsewhere, but thus far the contract for the steel structural work has not been awarded, nor has it been definitely decided whether the motor power will be steam or electricity.

The entire work is in the hands of Thomas H. McCann of Hoboken. The road will extend from Nineteenth Street in Weehawken to Weehawken Street and Mountain Road in West Hoboken. The work involves cutting through rock in some places 40 feet deep. This work will not be completed before the end of the year.

"The grade," said Mr. McCann's assistant, "will be 72 feet in 100, steeper than any other grade in the country. Mr. McCann went to Pittsburg, where he examined all the grades there, and found the steepest to be 71½ feet in 100. There will be two steel cages, each with a floor area of 40 by 20 feet. There is no plan to hoist trolley cars over this incline as yet, although that may be done later."

JURY EXONERATES THE VICTIM.

Eric Anderson Not to Blame for His Killing by a Car.

From his lodge in the happy hunting grounds the late Eric Anderson of Brooklyn may look down on earth with a mind freed from care. All stains on his reputation have been happily removed by the wisdom of a Kings County Coroner's jury. Anderson, who was a grocer living at Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, was killed on July 24 by a Sea Beach trolley car, and on Tuesday night Coroner Burger impaneled a jury of burning intellects to ascertain the cause of his death. The verdict was filed yesterday. After reciting the facts and fixing the cause of death, the jury thoughtfully added the following:

"And we exonerate the deceased from any blame."

Anderson's family are said to be much relieved at being assured officially that he is not to blame for having himself run over by a trolley car. The signatures attached to this verdict are those of E. Fander, M. J. Wolf, Frank Hilger, C. F. E. Becker, J. Baxton, H. J. Graham, J. Elston, and P. S. Gammon.

Schwartz Sentenced for Bigamy.

August Schwartz, a carpenter living at 101 Stanton Street, was sentenced yesterday morning in General Sessions Court to three and a half years in State prison. Schwartz pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. His counsel, in speaking for him, said that Schwartz had been divorced by a Jewish rabbi from two of the three women who appeared against him. "I wish I had that rabbi in court," said Judge Newburger. "I would make an example of him that would put a stop to these illegal separations."

To Consider Our Foreign Policy.

A call has been issued from the headquarters of the National Conference on the Future Foreign Policy of the United States, at Chicago, for a meeting at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 19 and 20, to discuss the future foreign policy of the United States. The movement was begun by the Civic Federation of Chicago, and the committee of [illegible]

A JERSEY TROLLEY FIGHT

Union County Freeholders Postpone a Vote on the Boulevard Scheme.

PROPERTY OWNERS GRATIFIED

John Kean's Offer to Pay $250,000 Toward a Boulevard from Elizabeth to Plainfield Has Not Yet Secured the Trolley Franchise.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 10.—After much talk, which included some strongly expressed objections from property owners and some persuasive explanations from the supporters of the Union County trolley scheme, a resolution approving that scheme and granting a franchise to John Kean of the Elizabeth City Horse Railway to construct a trolley road from Elizabeth to Plainfield was taken up in executive session by the Board of Freeholders of this county this evening.

The opponents of the scheme expected that the resolution would be promptly adopted, inasmuch as a majority of the board was believed to be in favor of it. Surprise and gratification were manifested, however, when, after nearly an hour's deliberation in secret, the board adjourned until next Monday without taking action.

The open session of the board was a protracted one, and free discussion of the merits of the scheme was the order of the day.

The Union County League, of which William Drysdale of Cranford is President, was represented by counsel. This organization is composed entirely of property owners of Union County, who are opposed to the trolley and boulevard improvement scheme. The league has vigorously fought the scheme step by step, and its counsel intimated today that legal measures would be taken to defeat, if possible, any favorable action the Freeholders might take. The plan to convert Westfield, or North Avenue, running from Elizabeth to Plainfield, into a boulevard 100 feet wide, and to construct a trolley line therein, it is alleged, will be disastrous to a very large proportion of the residential property along that avenue. The members of the league have questioned the constitutionality of the Squire trolley law, under which this scheme has developed, and they propose to contest the legal right of John Kean's company to build the proposed trolley line.

In order to bring out clearly all of the legal objections to this trolley and boulevard scheme counsel for the Union County League applied to Judge Van Syckel at his Summer home in Mantoloking, N. J., yesterday for a writ of certiorari for a review of all the proceedings. In the meantime an application had been made for an injunction restraining the Board of Freeholders of Union County from taking any action in the matter. Judge Van Syckel declined to grant the writ asked for, and told the representatives of the Union County League that they would have the right to be heard in protection of their interests before the commission to be appointed to assess damages on the lands condemned for the proposed improvement. This decision of Judge Van Syckel took the league people completely by surprise. They had not expected that there would be any objections raised by the Court to granting the writ asked for.

Mr. Depue's Argument.

Sherrard Depue of Newark and Paul Q. Oliver appeared before the oBard of Freeholders to-day in behalf of the Union County League. Mr. Depue stated the result of the application made to Judge Van Syckel and further announced that the Judge had given permission to the league to renew the application for a writ of certiorari at the November term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Depue said that such an application would probably be made at that time, and he served copies of the papers on the Clerk of the board and on the counsel for the Elizabeth City Railway Company. He expressed the hope that the board would see the wisdom of deferring action on this important matter until after all of the legal questions could be settled.

The Elizabeth City Railway Company, he asserted, had no authority to build the proposed trolley road even if it secured the contract. That corporation was chartered only for the purpose of operating a line in the City of Elizabeth, and it had no legal right to go outside of its charter limitations. Mr. Depue pointed out that complications of a serious and costly character might arise if the Board of Freeholders should by entering into a contract with this corporation start up an extensive public work which later might be adjudged by the courts to be illegal.

Frank Bergen, one of the most active advocates of the trolley and boulevard scheme, said that little importance need be attached to this legal objection raised by Mr. Depue. Mr. Bergen remarked that if the Elizabeth City Railway Company did not already have authority to construct the trolley road, it could easily obtain such authority after it had received the contract. The main point was whether the people of Union County were going to remain wrapped in slumber while neighboring counties were advancing in population and prosperity.

Ex-Freeholder James T. Pierson of Westfield said that if the boulevard and trolley scheme was to go through, it ought to go through in proper shape. The plans for the so-called improvement provided that the boulevard was to be 100 feet wide in the country districts and narrower as it ran through certain villages. He understood that this lack of uniformity in width was due to economical reasons. The Elizabeth City Railway Company proposed to pay in return for the trolley franchise $250,000 toward constructing this new boulevard.

The Company Should Pay.

"Why should not this company be made to pay enough more, say $50,000 or $60,000, to make the boulevard of uniform width its entire length?" asked Mr. Pierson. "The company is more eager for the franchise than the people are for either the trolley or the boulevard."

William S. Welsh of Westfield said that he was opposed to having the boulevard constructed according to the plans prepared. Such a boulevard ought to be of equal width from end to end.

Mr. Bergen, in defense, said the reason why the boulevard was not to run full width through certain villages was because of strong local opposition to disturbing the buildings on village streets. Theodore F. Squier of Springfield also spoke against the proposed "improvement."

Freeholder J. Martin Roll, Chairman of the County Road Committee, admitted it was true that the cost of the boulevard might exceed the $250,000 by $50,000 or even $75,000, and said that the county may be obliged to take care of the excess.

John F. Brown, a young lawyer of Elizabeth, made a spirited speech in favor of the scheme, and George T. Parrott, the Surrogate of Union County, added his voice in its favor. The board then went into executive session and discussed the resolution without being able to reach an agreement. The amount to be paid by Mr. Kean is believed to have been the stumbling block.

The members of the Union County League say that they will continue to fight this scheme, which they declare "was originated and is being pushed by a ring of politicians."

The University of Virginia.

The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va., has issued a circular descriptive of the university and of the various courses, scholarships, and appliances. Special mention is made of the fine Rouss physical laboratory, the gift of Charles Broadway Rouss [illegible]

The only "frame" we don't fit.

Your money back if our best dress suits don't stand comparison with the best tailors' best.

Of course it's the "Tuxedo" you want now; $18 and $25, silk lined to the edge; another quality, silk faced only, $15.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HARD TIMES FOR M. HUREL.

French Soldier's Dog and Chattels to be Sold to Pay a Board Bill—His Priceless Pictures.

Armand M. Hurel, ex-defender of the tricolor of France, art connoisseur, and saver of lives galore, will lose forever his dog Porthos, his fine collection of quaint and picturesque garments, and his souvenirs of gay life in the land of the Gauls unless he takes warning from transactions in the City Court yesterday. Justice Olcott granted permission to Mme. Sidonie Brun to dispose of these memory-haunted chattels to compensate her in part for an unpaid board bill, and the ex-soldier of France must hasten if he would redeem them.

Mme. Sidonie Brun is the mistress of the Hotel de France, a table d'hôte place of some pretensions and a Summer garden of agreeable coolness, at 74 and 76 Macdougal Street. She asserts that Chevalier Hurel abode with her several months, but never troubled himself about paying bills, and that finally, after unavailing efforts to teach him better business precepts, she bade him farewell. The dog Porthos and the goods and chattels were held as collateral against the time of M. Hurel's return. This is the official list of the veteran's assets to date:

"One black suit, one leather vest and pants, two bed sheets, one blue velvet vest and pants, one overcoat, three coats, four woolen vests, eight shirts, six towels, one cap, one satchel bearing the Red Cross of Geneva, one surplice, one blanket, one pair of spectacles, certain declarations acknowledging the fact that Hurel saved six persons from drowning, certificates of the birth of Hurel's father and mother, an honorable discharge from the French Army, a miscellaneous lot of pictures and books, one set of kitchen utensils, one sword, one field glass, one hunting knife, a chair, a razor, six paintings, and several photographs by Abbé Dubois."

Although the stress of financial depression has led Mme. Brun to seek to realize on M. Hurel's trifles, she has nothing but kind memories of the gallant warrior and modest hero. The American liner Paris bore his person to these shores in 1896, and M. Hurel, casting about for an abiding place, hit upon the Hotel de France.

"I am a soldier, Madam," he addressed Mme. Brun, with a twirl of his charming mustache, and the most exaggerated of Parisian bows, "and this is my dog, Porthos. Once there were Athos and Aramis, but they died. Now we two wander, is it not?"

Eccentricities of the Great.

So he was assigned to rooms at $8 a week. The soldier wore always a leather vest and a huge worsted "tam o' shanter." Mme. Brun and her friends set down this habit as one of the harmless eccentricities to which the great are prone. Likewise, when week after week went by and M. Hurel made no mention of financial settlements, they considered it only another evidence of his greatness. Porthos dwelt with the ex-soldier, who had agreed to pay 25 cents a day for his feed, but this was another matter upon which the chevalier preserved a discreet silence.

With confidence somewhat shaken, Mme. Brun at length intimated to M. Hurel how the hotel business is generally conducted in this country. M. Hurel's charm disarmed suspicion. He was worth $60,000, he declared, and besides he owned two pictures that would make a whole household wealthy. One was a Raphael, "Vierge au Panier," painted on wood. Had not Whitehall been despoiled of it by the Roundheads and had it not been lost on the Continent? Was it not certified as of "authority indubitable" under the seal of the Marquis de Salvia-Viel? And the other! A veritable Rubens! "Descent from the Cross," painted on copper, and some time the property of Mynheer Reyntz, a Dutch amateur, but for thirty years in M. Hurel's possession. Did it not bear a certification as a true Rubens from Innocenti, membre de l'Institute de France?

$100 Goes by Favor.

"I know no business, but I have the valuable pictures, and I will put them where they cannot be lost. You will do me the favor of $20, is it not, while I lock them up?"

Overawed by the array of art terms Mme. Brun not only forgave, but advanced $20 with which M. Hurel hired space in a safe deposit company's vaults for his precious pictures. At sundry times thereafter his alluring tongue and military bearing stood him in stead to obtain further loans until, Mme. Brun says, his indebtedness was more than $100.

Human patience has its end, and at last M. Hurel had to take a poorer room at $5 a week, although as he did not offer to pay it is presumed he did not feel the benefit of the involuntary decrease of his expenses. Until Oct. 24 of last year the hero and defender of the oriflamme enjoyed the freedom of Mme. Brun's café and Summer garden, although not holding his former place in her confidence.

Then the soldier broke camp and beat a retreat on the double quick, abandoning baggage and accoutrements. The proceedings before Justice Olcott forebore testimony as to the manner of his exit, and Mme. Brun is silent. Certes, the dog Porthos was held a captive. His ransom may pay some of the $489 which Mme. Brun claims M. Hurel owes her. As for the other trinkets Mme. Brun feels twinges within her when she thinks that the articles hallowed by memories of the gallant warrior and intrepid life saver must go for a song.

LIVINGSTON'S APPEAL FAILS.

He Is Legally Required to Appear Before Commissioner Garvey.

James D. Livingston has failed in his appeal from the refusal of the Supreme Court at Special Term to vacate a subpoena directing him to appear before Isaac E. Garvey, a Commissioner appointed by an Illinois court, for examination as a witness in connection with the Chicago Gas controversy. The proceedings below were upheld by the Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Barrett.

The Court decides that the papers upon which the application for the subpoena was based, sufficiently conform to the requirements of Section 915 of the Code.

Made Detectives to Order.

John H. Humphreys, Superintendent of the Central Detective Agency at 1,327 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector Frank O'Brien, on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. He advertised in newspapers for bright, active young men to act as agents for his concern. On receiving applications he took from his correspondents $2 fees, in return for which he would send them certificates accrediting them duly authorized detectives of his agency. He had never taken out the necessary license to act as a private detective and therefore had no authority to appoint others. Humphreys was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander and held in $1,500 bail for examination [illegible]

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Old-Time Dwellings Transformed.

There are many old houses in Gotham whose present owners would like to see them transformed into something more tasteful and convenient.

We have dozens of ways to obtain more delightful effects than you dream of. Shall we show you the way out of discord into harmony? Suppose you let us take your city house in hand NOW (Autumn is almost here), and you will find it a perfect bower of loveliness without having had to worry about it.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING
TO-NIGHT | POSITIVELY | TO-NIGHT
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
Twice Daily. First Matinee To-Morrow.
MATINEES at 2:30. EVENINGS at 8:30.
POPULAR PRICES.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COM'Y
Two weeks only.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7; Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB
RED CROSS LAWN FETE.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.
Trains leave Grand Central Station (N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.) at 2:02, 3:06, 4:06, 4:33, 5:05, and 5:30 P. M., returning at 3:48, 4:28, 5:07, 5:50, 6:33, and 7:40 P. M.
All trains will be met by horse cars and carriages. The programme of the Fete will include music on the lawn by a military band, dancing in the clubhouse, water sports, Japanese fireworks, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st. and Irving pl.
MONDAY, AUG. 15th, DENMAN THOMPSON in his play THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Popular Prices—Regular Matinées.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
MILTON AND DOLLIE NOBLES. BIOGRAPH.
COOL AIR. WILLIAMS & WALKER.

THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night Rice's Summer Nights!

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
Lafayette and 10 Other Vaudeville Acts.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.

CALVES KILLED IN TRANSIT.

Vermont Woman Writes The Times Denouncing Inhumanity of Shippers—Supt. Ducey's Denial.

The following letter was received yesterday from a woman reader of THE TIMES in Vermont, complaining of the inhuman manner in which calves are brought in cars from their New England pastures to the New York market:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently learned something in regard to the treatment of cattle on the railroads running from Vermont to New York which is of vital interest to all consumers of flesh. I mention this aspect of the subject first, because I believe it will more directly appeal to the mass of your readers than if I dwelt upon it in another light. It seems that every Monday, from April to the present time, carloads of calves principally, but also of other animals, lambs and beef cattle, have been shipped from Fair Haven and other points along the railroads to New York City and elsewhere, presumably, by the various roads connecting with the Hudson River Road, and that, owing to stoppages for the purpose of taking on other loads of live freight, many of the unfortunate animals are nearly three days in transit.

These calves or lambs or beef cattle are driven from their pastures very early in the morning, the smaller ones are put in crates, and all are carried or led to the railway depots and placed on board the cattle cars, which, generally speaking, are crowded so that lying down to rest is impossible. And now comes the part of the story which I hope will attract the attention, and if not awake a sentiment of pity in the breast of your readers, at least arouse a sense of horror of the results of such a form of cruelty. And it is this: From the time these helpless creatures leave the farms they are never given rest, exercise, food, or a draught of water. Death alone puts an end to hours and days of suffering. It is not always the butcher's knife that closes the scene, for frequently the animal, exhausted by hunger, fatigue, and thirst, drops on the floor of the car and is trampled to death!

Who knows what becomes of the unfortunate creature's tampled carcass? Is it not likely that it is dressed for market? Perhaps herein lies the secret of the illnesses caused by eating veal and lamb.

Think of these carloads of mute, helpless sufferers during the burning heats of Summer, crowded in close cars, panting and yearning for the green pasture and the familiar brookside, and growing fevered and exhausted and dying for the want of—water! Never was the old adage, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," better exemplified, for many, many persons must be fully acquainted with the fact that this outrage against common sense and against God's dumb creatures is perpetrated day after day, month after month, and year after year. FRANCES E. FRYATT.

Fair Haven, Vt., Aug. 8.

The cars that bring most of the cattle from the New England States are said to run into New York over the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and the lines that it controls, including the West Shore. The West Shore lands its cattle in Weehawken, and the other cattle are landed at the railroad yards at the foot of West Sixty-first Street, where the animals are placed in pens to await the arrival of the men to whom they are consigned.

John Ducey, the Superintendent of the yards, said yesterday that all the care possible is taken of the calves and other cattle on the way, and that the longest time that cattle are ever on the road is when they come from Buffalo, which is twenty-five hours. "The calves," Superintendent Ducey said, "are always brought here by their owners or by men directly employed by them to look after the animals.

"The dealer goes around among the farmers and buys the calves and they are taken to the nearest railroad station. As the dealer pays about $10 a calf it is not likely that he will neglect or misuse the animal so that it will die on his hands. He does not even want it to lose its weight. There is no danger of calves that die of themselves getting into the market. The Board of Health looks out for that.

"Of course the calves touch each other as they stand in the cars, but it is rare that any of them die on the way. In forty carloads of calves that arrived here last night there was not a single dead calf. The deaths in transit do not amount to 1 per cent.

"The cars switched on to the New York Central and West Shore lines at Albany stop off there, and the cattle are taken out and watered, fed and rested. They generally arrive here in six hours from Albany. Here the calves are at once watered and then put into the pens to wait for the consignees.

"When the cattle trains have to switch off to allow passenger trains to pass a hose is turned on the calves to cool them. The calves are not watered on the road."

Mr. Boas Goes to Europe.

Emil L. Boas, General Manager of the Hamburg-American Line, and his family will leave for Europe this week by the Auguste Victoria. They will go to Wildbad in the Black Forest, and thence to [illegible]